FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

VOLUME II. San Francisco, Saturday, January 24, 1874. NUMBER 4.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

—BY THE—

NATIONALIST PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE....No. 409 WASHINGTON STREET.

All Communications must be Addressed to the Business Manager.

TERMS.

One copy, one year.....$ 3 00
10 copies to one address, one year.....$20 00
Single copies..... 10

(INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

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One Dollar a square, (eight lines of this type) per month; except under conditions that will warrant a reduction or justify an advance.

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A SCENE IN THE SOUTH.

BY THOMAS DAVIS.

I.

I was walking along in a pleasant place,
In the county Tipperary;
The scene smiled as happy as the holy face
Of the Blessed Virgin Mary;
And the trees were proud, and the sward was green,
And the birds sang loud in the leafy scene.

II.

Yet somehow I felt strange, and soon I felt sad,
And then I felt very lonely;
I pondered in vain why I was not glad,
In a place meant for pleasure only:
For I thought that grief had never been there,
And that sin would as lief to heaven repair.

III.

And a train of spirits seemed passing me by,
The air grew as heavy as lead;
I looked for a cabin, yet none could I spy
In the pastures about me spread;
Yet each field seemed made for a peasant's cot,
And I felt dismayed when I saw them not.

IV.

As I stayed on the field, I saw—Oh, my God!
The marks where a cabin had been:
Through the midst of the fields, some feet of the sod
Were coarser and far less green,
And three or four trees in the centre stood,
But they seemed to freeze in their solitude.

V.

Surely there was the road that led to the cot,
For it ends just beneath the trees,
And the trees like mourners are watching the spot,
And *cronauning* with the breeze
And their stems are bare with children's play,
But the children—where, oh! where are they?

VI.

An old man unnoticed had come to my side,
His hand in my arm linking—
A reverend man, without haste or pride—
And he said:—"I know what your'e thinking;
"A cabin stood underneath the trees,
"Full of kindly ones—but alas! for these!

VII.

"A loving old couple, and tho' somewhat poor,
"Their children had leisure to play;
"And the piper, and stranger, and beggar were sure
"To bless them in going away;
"But the typhus came, and the agent too—
"Ah! need I name the worst of the two?

VIII.

"Their cot was unroofed, yet they strove to hide
"In its walls till the fever was passed;
"Their crime was found out, and the cold ditch side
"Was their hospital at last:
"Slowly they went to poorhouse and grave,
"But the LORD *they* bent to, their *souls* will save,

IX.

"And thro' many a field you passed, and will pass,
"In this lordling's 'cleared' demesne,
"Where households as happy were once—but, alas
"They too are scattered or slain."
Then he pressed my hand, and he went away;
I could not stand, so I knelt to pray.

X.

"God of justice!" I sighed, "send your spirit down
"On these lords so cruel and proud,
"And soften their hearts and relax their frown,
"Or *else*," I cried aloud—
"Vouchsafe thy strength to the peasant's hand
"To drive them at length from off the land!"

EXTRADITION TREATIES.—The United States has extradition treaties only with Austria, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Norway, Mexico, Switzerland and Nicaragua. We have none with Russia or Spain, Belgium Turkey, Portugal, Denmark, Holland, or Greece; or, as stated, none with South or Central American governments excepting Mexico and Nicaragua. The colonies and dependencies of the powers with which we have extradition treaties are included, so that Canada and all the British West India Islands are forbidden ground to American fugitives, while Cuba and Porto Rico are open to them, if they are bold enough to trust themselves to the mercies of the Spanish volunteers.

IRISH NEWS.

MEETING OF THE LIMERICK AND CLARE FARMERS' CLUB.

An important meeting of the above named club was held on Saturday, Dec. 27th, for the purpose of considering the present vacancy in the representation of the county of Limerick, caused by the elevation of William Monsell, ex-Post Master General, to the Peerage, under the title of Lord Emly. At one o'clock the chair was taken by Walter O'Flaherty, Esq. president of the club, and there was a very large attendance of members, besides some of the general public.

The Chairman, in commencing the proceedings said—It had been arranged that a resolution should be proposed that at the present meeting the club should take no definite action with reference to the vacancy, that being reserved for a special meeting of the club to be called on the 1st of January.

Mr. Patrick Carmody proposed the first resolution—

"That any candidate seeking our suffrage must unconditionally accede to the programme of the Home Rule League; declare for denominational education; and advocate the extension of the Ulster tenant-right at will, as defined by the Dublin Conference, to all Ireland; as also the release of the political prisoners."

Mr. J. Gubbins seconded the resolution.

Mr. Starkey moved—

"That this meeting stands ajourned until Thursday, the 1st of January, 1874, and that we invite properly accredited delegates from every parish in the county to attend and select the person who is to have our support at the approaching election for the county."

After some discussion the resolution which was seconded by Mr. Finucane was adopted.

Mr. J. Russell proposed, and Mr. M. Ryan seconded, that the club should nominate Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, of Kilmallock, as candidate for the representation of the county.

After a lengthened discussion the proposition was withdrawn, as a full discussion will take place on Thursday. A deputation from the Nationalists of the city were next introduced to the meeting.

Mr. Brassil, the principal spokesman of the deputation, said that the Nationalists were determined that Mr. William Henry O'Sullivan should be the candidate of the people at the election. The men of '48 were represented in Parliament, and it was only right that the men '67 should be represented by one who had been himself a political prisoner.

Mr. O'Sullivan said he was at the service of his country in any way required.

A committee of twelve were then appointed to make preparations for the meeting on Thursday.

The Census Commissioners have issued their returns relative to the County Cork. The great Irish shire, many may not be aware, comprises 23 baronies, and contains 52 petty sessions districts. Quarter Sessions are held in 12 towns. The county includes 5 Parliamentary boroughs—Cork, Bandon, Kinsale, Mallow, and Youghal—and 14 unions wholly within its area, which is 1,849,686 acres, of which 14,369 are water. Of the total acreage 470,926 acres are under tillage, 1,000,735 are pasture, over 31,000 are plantation, and there are 331,882 bog, mountain and other waste. There were in the county in 1871 84,789 inhabited houses. The total population was 517,076, of whom 255,062 were males and 261,014 females. Thirty years before (1841) there were 130,283 inhabited houses in the county, with a population of 854,118. The decrease, large as it is, does not exhibit the proportions attained in other counties, and this, although Cork was the scene of the worst ravages of the famine, and the plague which followed it. The total valuation of houses and land in the city and county in 1871 amounted to £1,200,532. In 1871 the population of the Parliamentary borough of Cork was 100,500. The city contained 10,390 houses, of which 2,186 were of the first-class. Among the population 103 persons, 38 males and 65 females—are set down as centenarians. Of the total population of the county 400,905 were Catholics, 31,297 Protestant Episcopalians, 1,216 Presbyterians, 2,228 Methodists, all other denominations 2,788. One person returned himself as "a saint, not of any sect," another as "Catholic, not Romish," another "Catholic of no denomination." There was one Rationalist; seventeen returned themselves "of no religion." From May, 1851, to March, 1871, 266,678 persons emigrated from the county and city of Cork.—[Dublin Freeman.

ORANGE OUTRAGE AT LOUGHGALL.—While coming on a car from Portadown fair Saturday, Dec., 20th, five respectable men—namely, E. Finn (car owner), P. Crummy, P. M'Ciernin, B. Kelly, and Bernard Duffy—were savagely attacked by a band of Orange ruffians, who fired several volleys of stones and other missiles at them from behind a low wall at the end of the village. Finn received a very severe wound on the back of the head, and young Crummy was knocked down senseless off the car; he is now under medical treatment, and declared to be dangerously ill. The parties were all more or less injured, but succeeded in affecting their escape. This is not the first of a hundred outrages of the kind that have been perpetrated by the Orange rowdies in and around Loughall, under the very nose of the police, who have not as yet succeeded in bringing one of the offenders to light. Why dont they patrol the roads on market nights? If such lawless ruffians as these are allowded to escape punishment, what will society come to? What are they better than Red Indians, who lie in wait with their scalping-knives for the white men, their prey? Orangeism may be proud of itself(?)—[Ulster Examiner.]

At a meeting of the Kanturk Farmers' Club attention was called to the recent evictions on the property of Mr. Jackson. It was stated that a deputation waited on the agent, Mr. Russell, for the purpose of requesting that the matter should be reconsidered, and the tenants allowed to remain on their farms. It was added that Mr. Russell had informed them that he was powerless. The deputation stated that they had written to Mr. Jackson, who was in England, submitting the facts of the case, but had received no reply. The idea of forming a federation of the clubs of Ireland to fight the cause of the evicted tenants from court to court was broached, but it was finally agreed to raise subscriptions to provide counsel for the defence of Mr. Jackson's late tenants at the Kanturk quarter sessions.

EVENING AT HOME.—The second of a series of entertainments was held at Athlone Military Barracks recently, under the auspices of Col. Thompson, of the 2d Queen's Regiment, and the officers of the garrison. Mrs. Thompson kindly favored the audience with that sweet song, entitled "Oh How Delightful," as did also her sister, Miss Williams, with the favorite ballad, by Foster, "The Beautiful Dreamer." Both performances were rapturously applauded. Several recitations were given by the non-commissioned officers, diversified with choice music by the very efficient band of the regiment. To note that the whole was under the management of Mr. Pell, Schoolmaster, is merely to say that, in conception and arrangement, the programme was all that could be desired. The performance of Sergeant Boweting, and Privates Blackmore and Tiernan are deserving of especial mention. It is almost superfluous to add, that the house was filled to overflowing.—[Roscommon Messenger.

Among the British noblemen who, in consequence of reduced circumstances at home, have taken refuge in the colonies, is the Earl of Mount-Cashel, who is living in Canada at a very advanced age. Hopelessly entangled as his Irish estates were, Lord Mount-Cashel betook himself, several years ago, to a remnant of colonial property belonging to him, taking up his residence at Lobu House, near London, Ontario. Here he devotes himself to agricultural pursuits, and may often be seen driving his wagon, loaded with produce, into the town of London, clad in homespun like any other farmer. This Earl of Mount Cashel is a connecting link between to-day and times long past, being the identical "Lord Mount Coffeehouse, the Irish peer," satirically referred to by Lord Byron.

The estates of the Earl of Mount Cashel were situated in the county of Cork, including the town of Kilworth, and extending along the banks of the Blackwater and Funcheon rivers.

At the Portadown Petty Sessions, on the 22d December, an old gentleman named Ruddell was charged with manslaughter. It appeared that Mr. Ruddell had been driving his horse and gig slowly through the streets of the town on the 25th of October last, when he knocked down a woman named M'Gair, seventy-five years of age, who was so injured by the fall that she died about a fortnight since. Dr. Stewart swore that the fall was the cause of death, deceased having received a fracture of the thigh bone. The Court returned the accused for trial at the next Armagh Assizes, but accepted bail for his appearance. The defendant is so old and infirm that he had to be carried into the courthouse.

The Lord Lieutenant received a deputation recently on the subject of the increased duties thrown upon the Clerks of the Peace by the Landlord and Tenant Act (1870). The following were the deputation: Mr. Humphrys, Clerk of the Peace, Carlow County; Mr. Dennehy, do., Waterford; Mr. Johnston, do., Cork; Mr. Nichols, do., Meath; Mr. Fenton, do., Wicklow; Mr. Butler, do. Tipperary; Mr. Gallway, do., Kildare; Mr. Cunningham, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Antrim; Mr. Buchanan, do., Tyrone; Mr. M'Kinstry, do., Armagh. The Attorney-General was present.

At the Belfast Police Court, recently, the two persons charged with being connected with the recent jewelry robbery in Belfast, were brought up on remand. Hunter was discharged, there being no evidence against him, and the case of Nicholson, the nephew of Mrs. Gilbert, the proprietress of the establishment which was robbed, was then taken up. After some evidence had been given, the Bench decided upon admitting him to bail.

The Baroness Burdett Coutts, who has taken such a lively interest in the fisheries, and shown on several occasions (particularly of late) such practical proofs of her desire to help the coast fishermen of Ireland, honored Mr. Brady, the Inspector of Irish Fisheries, with two lengthened audiences in Edinburgh, recently.

It is generally stated in well-informed circles that the Right Hon. Christopher Palles, Attorney-General for Ireland, will be elevated to the Chief Barony of the Court of Exchequer, in the room of the late Chief Baron Pigot.

The Roscommon Amateurs have successfully given their third dramatic entertainment. The pieces were "Rory O'Moore" and "More Blunders than One."

EASTERN NEWS.

Thurlow Weed publishes a letter urging the publication of the whole of the rebel archives in which Cushing's letter was found. He thinks the press should have the whole secret history of the rebellion.

Representatives Nesmith, of Oregon, and Luttrell, of California, appeared before the Committee on Indian affairs and presented arguments in favor of the bill for the appointment of a Commission to ascertain the losses sustained by settlers of Lost River Valley during the Modoc war. The Committee will make a favorable report on Tuesday.

DUTY ON GRAIN BAGS.—A precedent for permitting grain bags to be returned to the United States free of duty, as proposed by Sargent's resolution, is found in similar action by the last Congress with reference to petroleum barrels. Owing to the condition of the national finances, it will, however, be difficult to procure the remission of this or any other tax at present.

The Coroner's jury, in the case of Col. Stillwell, who was shot at Anderson, Ind., by Corwin, rendered a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

All proprietors of places of amusements in New York city were notified on the 16th inst. by the police, that hereafter no sacred concerts will be allowed on Sunday nights. The order creates considerable comment among the Germans. The concert saloons were all in full blast Sunday night, notwithstanding the order of the authorities that they be closed.

Representative Clayton intends introducing a bill in Congress to re-establish the original Stratton survey of the Pueblo of San Francisco, so as to restore to the city a tract of 160 acres, now included in the Presidio Military Reservation, and which is claimed by parties who have purchased lands of the city.

The Spanish ironclad, "Arapiles," is said to have received considerable injury by striking on the rocks in East river, on the way to her present anchorage, off the Battery, and is making nearly six inches of water every twenty-four hours. Her commander proposes to have her bottom examined by divers, and, unless absolutely impossible, will put to sea and trust to pumps rather than try further repairs at that port.

The Consul-General of Italy says a royal decree has been issued forbidding the employment of Italian children in vagabond occupations, and requiring holders of such children in this country to report to the Consular agent their own names, as well as the names of the children, and to return the latter to Italy at the holder's expense, before May 16th. The extradition will be sought of those who disobey the order. The aid of the municipal authorities in New York is sought to enforce the provisions of the law.

Captain Wyckoff, U. S. A., arrived from Concho, Texas, and reports that while in St. Louis he ascertained that the Comanche Indians had just raided on a settlement in that vicinity, and drove off 400 horses. The troops are in pursuit. Wyckoff also reports that Indians were about the Fort Sill Reservation, and it is believed that they were on raids.

Senator Ingalls' bill to incorporate the Colorado Land and Irrigation Company enforces a grant of twenty sections of public land per mile, to aid the construction of an irrigating canal from the South Platte, over Colorado, into Kansas, as far as may be desired by the Company.

The "Virginius" Naval Court has adjourned, and, judging from the testimony elicited, the findings are that the sinking of the "Virginius" was unavoidable under the circumstances.

A special from Richmond gives particulars of the death of the celebrated Siamese Twins on Saturday morning, January 17th, at their residence at Mount Airey, Surrey county, N. C. Chang was partially paralyzed last Fall, since which time he has been fretful, very much debilitated, and strongly addicted to drinking liquor, as a means of alleviating his sufferings. He had been quite feeble for several days, so much so as to confine the brothers to bed. Friday night Chang became worse, and expired suddenly about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. Eng became so terribly shocked that he roared wildly for a while. This attack was followed by what seemed to be a deadly stupor, and in two hours from the death of Chang, Eng breathed his last. The wives and families of the twins are in the deepest grief—the children, many of whom are deaf mutes, expressing their sorrow in the most pittiful manner.

Representatives of the National Labor Union have called on Representative Hampton and expressed their approval of his bill to provide for a Commission to examine into the matter of Chinese immigration, and its effects on white labor. They say that this is the only way in which the question can be satisfactorily solved for people who are interested.

Representative Houghton introduced the memorial of the California Legislature to appropriate a sum of money to clear the obstructions to the navigation of California rivers.

Jacob Engelhardt, collector for a brewery on Fifty-seventh street, New York, was assaulted by four highwaymen last Monday evening, on Fourth street. He was knocked senseless with a sand-bag and robbed of $1,000 in greenbacks, two checks for $36 and $40, besides his gold watch and chain. No arrests have been made.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE LONDON HOME RULERS.—A meeting of the metropolitan Irish Home Rulers was held in the Grafton Hall, Soho, London, on Sunday. Mr. O'Loughlin, who presided, said he had written to Mr. Grattan (nephew of the great Henry Grattan), enclosing his scheme of Repeal for Ireland's ills, and advocating entire repeal of the Act of Union and the constitution of a separate parliament house upon College Green, etc., to which he had received a reply from Mr. Grattan stating that he endorsed the speaker's view thoroughly. The speaker then went on at length to show that English statesmen were incapable, from their ignorance of the real wants of Ireland, of legislating efficiently for it. The chairman, in the course of the proceedings, announced that a considerable sum of money had been "made up', for the Mitchel Testimonial Fund.

Mr. Justice Denman refused recently to sit in the "miserable little hole" which the city authorities had provided for a second Court of Queen's Bench in London.

VESSEL LOST.—The "Minnehaha," from Callao, for Dublin, has been lost off Scylla Islands. Ten of her crew were drowned.

A SCHOOL FOR PRISON WARDERS.—The Italian Government, impressed with the sense of the importance of having prison warders properly instructed in their peculiar duties, has set up a school at Regina Coeli, which is to provide warders for all the prisons of the kingdom. The establishment can receive 160 pupils; there are at present but 115. All the pupils come from the ranks of the army, and enter into an engagement for eight years, during which period they cannot, under any circumstances, be called into active service, and are lodged, fed and clothed at the expense of the State.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—The Government has now almost completed its stores of grain. A careful review of the reports from the famine-threatened districts shows that about half the usual main annual food supply has failed. No actual distress has, however, appeared, nor is the demand for labor great.

The "Globe" is informed that Dr. Lyon Playfair has threatened to resign if the Government would not grant an increased rate of pay to the Postoffice officials. The Government has, consequently, granted an increased scale vainly urged by Mr. Monsell.

THERE was an exciting scene in the German Landtag recently. Herr Mallimickorodt, Ultramontane Deputy, quoted a passage from a recent work by Gen. La Marmora, alleging that Bismarck, in 1866, discussed the cession to France of a portion of the Rhenish territory. Bismarck arose and pronounced the statement an audacious and malicious falsehood.

RUSSIA.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at St. Petersburgh on January 16th. A grand fete was given at the American Legation on Monday, in honor of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN COMPLIMENTS.—The threatening articles in the "North German Gazette" of last week, on the policy of France in regard to the postal question, excite uneasiness and indignation in Rome and Paris. The "Opinion Nationale" says, that notwithstanding their recent successes, the Prussians are still ignorant of that nobleness which refrains from insulting the conquered.

A COMMUNIST CAPTURED IN CARTAGENA.—A man named Gambatz, who served as a colonel under the Paris Commune, was captured at Cartagena by the Spanish troops.

Senor Sagasta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is preparing a note to be sent to the different Powers.

Persons passing between France and Italy are no longer required to be provided with passports.

During the discussion in the French Assembly of a bill providing for the appointment of Mayors by the Government, the Left proposed an amendment requiring that the Mayor shall be chosen from the Municipal Council. Lost by five votes. The same amendment was afterwards offered by the Left Centre, and again rejected by a majority of fourteen.

A PRESENT FOR M. THIERS.—Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, on behalf of the French residents of Philadelphia, presented ex-President Thiers with a gold medal. In his speech on the occasion, Mr. Washburne alluded in terms of warm praise to the friendship shown by France to the United States during the American Revolution. He also eulogized the French people who have taken up a residence in the United States. M. Thiers feelingly replied. After expressing thanks to his countrymen in the United States for their manifestations of confidence in him, he declared that a republic was the only government possible in France. Consequently, the bonds of friendship between the two nations would be strengthened.

Advices received at the War Department from the English expedition against the Ashantees in Africa, state that the Highlanders and Rifle Brigade have arrived at Cape Coast Castle, and the troops have disembarked. They are all in good health. Captain Glover, with his native auxiliaries, will immediately join Sir Garnet Wolsely, who is now forty miles east of the river Prah.

Among the victims of fever bound for the Gold Coast, was Captain Alfred Charleries, aged twenty-six, son and heir of Lord Elcho.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 24, 1874.

MUSIC, MUSIC, COME, O COME!*

BY ISAAC STEPHEN VARIAN.†

Music, music, come, oh, come,
From thy lone retreat in the forest deep;
From thy crystal throne where the wild waves sweep:
From thy seat, at eve, by the mountain's rill;
From thy cave, where the lightnings work their will;
Come, sweep o'er our souls,—in our bosoms thrill!

"Thou hast called; what strain would'st thou hear?
Has affliction thy calm spirit broken,
Shall we breathe tones of love in thine ear,
Or shall wild notes of gladness be spoken?
Thou hast called! what strain would'st thou hear?"

Sing to me; I am sad and alone,
Bereavement has weighed down my soul,
From Erinn the loved ones are gone,
My crushed spirit would feel thy control;
Sing to me; I am sad and alone.

Sing to me, in the music of love,
As it breathes o'er the opening flowers,
And let Hope, like the wing of the dove,
Waft my soul to its shadowy bowers;
Sing to me, in the music of love.

Sing to me, for my heart would rejoice,
My spirit is joyous and free,
And the tones I would hear from thy voice,
Are the echoes of gladness and glee;
Sing to me, for my heart would rejoice.

"Then, listen! I have notes that can cheer
The heart when 't is sad and alone;
That pour hope in the patriot's ear,
And echo to gayety's tone;
Then, listen, when music is near!"

The Count de Flavigny.

At the meeting of the Franco-Irish Ambulance Committee on the 17th of last October—Alderman M'Swiney in the chair—an address to the Count de Flavigny was adopted. The address and reply we print below:

"TO THE COUNT DE FLAVIGNY.

"MONSIEUR LE COMPTE—On the part of the Ambulance Committee and kindred organizations, we venture to intrude an instant on your sorrow, in order to convey to you, to your sisters, the Ladies de Pitray and de la Panouse, and the several members of your family, the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

"The blow which has befallen your house is felt throughout our country, for, brief though his sojourn amongst us, your father came to be regarded as a member of the Irish family.

"You, Monsieur le Comte, and his surviving relatives, may be consoled by the reflection that although his life was prolonged beyond the period usually accorded to men, it was throughout a life of unblemished honor, unstained by egotism—its pole-star, every duty to France and to Him whose protecting arm has never, in storm or sunshine, been wholly withdrawn.

"Ireland if consoled by the conviction that the coronet, which you, Mons le Compte inherit from such a father will lose none of its brightness on the brow of the son. She had heard of your labors as acting chief of the French society for the relief of the wounded, of your provident care of the Irish ambulance in Havre, and on the various fields where its serivces were called into operation; of the administrative ability which you displayed as Prefect of Bourges; of your regret in not having been able to accompany your father to her shores—she has heard all this, and feels instinctively that over her at least the grave has had no victory.

"She prays that the name de Flavigny may remain for ever a bright link in the golden chain of sympathy, binding Ireland to France indissolubly."

The following is the translation of the Count's reply:—

"Monnaie (Indre et Loire),
1st Dec., 1873.

"GENTLEMEN—I have just received the address of condolence which you have done me the honor of sending on the occasion of my father's death. I am more than touched with the homage which you render to his memory, and my family will piously preserve this document as the most precious of inheritances. But whatever may be my gratitude and that of my family for all that we personally owe Ireland, it is nothing compared with that which we cherish as Frenchmen, for the devotion and affection which she has shown our country in the melancholy circumstances through which we have recently passed. Permit me to salute in you, gentlemen, the noblest of her representatives, and accept the renewed assurance of my high consideration, and of my unalterable gratitude.

"COMTE DE FLAVIGNY.

"Messieurs the committee of the society for aiding the wounded, Dublin."

THE "SPORT" WRITES ENTHUSIASTICALLY OF MARSHAL MACMAHON.—It refers to an incident of the battle of Reichshoffen, on the field of which there is a certain tree, and on it hangs a card, suspended by the German officers in token of their admiration for the bravery of the French commander. On the card is inscribed this handsome tribute—"Here Marshal de MacMahon remained during the battle. All persons are forbidden to touch this tree, its branches, or its leaves." The "Sport" speaks of the Marshal's private habits. The Duke, it says, shoots and rides as if he were only 25 years of age; and probably the active life which he leads has prolonged his vigor beyond the ordinary limits. One of the salient features of of his character is an excessive modesty; the hero, so intrepid under fire, appears somewhat timid in a drawing-room; but that quality is not without its charm, for gentleness, combined with force, renders his prestige all the greater. Marshal de MacMahon has borne arms and commanded under five different Governments without betraying one of them, for the simple reason that he never served anything but his country.

The London "Times" takes the trouble to inform its readers day by day that "the Queen walked in the grounds (of Windsor Castle), recently." We trust the Queen's "constitutional" improves the digestion of the readers of the "Times."

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—The Iron King, which sailed from London on the 28th of August last, with emigrants for South Australia, has gone ashore on the Trowbridge Shoal, and is expected to become a total wreck. All the emigrants have been saved, and measures have been taken to recover the cargo.

(From the novel of "O'Donnel."

Catholic Gentlemen in the Penal Times.

BY LADY MORGAN.

"Pray, was O'Donnel the Red, an ancestor of yours, Colonel O'Donnel?"

"My immediate ancestor, madam," he replied; "a very brave and very unfortunate man, who lived the lord of this region, and died with only his sword to bequeath to his posterity. You will find the name of Hugh O'Donnel mentioned with honor in all the histories of Ireland, whether traced by her enemies or her friends. But I believe the most authentic, though the simplest account of him, will be found in the old national chronicle, called the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' from which the pages you have read are extracted."

As he spoke, he took the volume which lay on the desk, and running over its pages, he said—

"This is one of our most curious chronicles extant. The late master of this retreat, my dearest friend and nearest kinsman, was engaged in translating from it the history of our family, when death closed his own. You must perceive that what has been done by my late venerable kinsman, has been done carelessly, and is indeed rather a loose abridgment, than a just translation; exhibiting that want of connexion, so frequently obvious in the last efforts of declining intellect, when all links of association hold feebly together, when the mind only recovers itself by starts, and imagination, if not wholly extinguished, sends forth but brief and sudden sparks from its decaying fires; yet the author of these feeble fragments had once nerve, spirit, and talents, adequate to fill the highest station, to crown the boldest enterprise. The Abbé O'Donnel distinguished himself in the diplomacy of Spain. His services, however, less known than felt, were marked rather by their success than their recompense."

"It is lamentable," said Mr. Glentworth, "that talents so rarely found, should be employed in the service of any country but their own."

"True," said O'Donnel, "it is indeed lamentable—destructive to the country and fatal to the individual. But to command the services of genius, it must be unrestricted. It is the equal right, the equal hope, shining on all alike, which gives vigor to ability, and a right direction to the vague impulses of ambition. Sink the individual in the scale of social consideration, withdraw from him the natural motives, which should give strength to resolution and energy to action, and you banish or degrade him: he remains at home, alternating between the torpor of disgraceful indolence and the wildness of sullen dissatisfaction; or he retires to other countries, to offer those talents, those energies to foreign states, for which he finds no mart at home. Like the liquid element, the human mind flows cloudy and polluted through narrow and prescribed channels; and derives its brilliancy, its purity, its wholesomeness, and its utility, alone from the freedom of its course, and the agitation of its own natural and unrestrained emotions.

"To this alternative of idleness or banishment were the gentlemen of Ireland reduced by religious disqualification, at the period when the original of that picture, accompanied by a younger brother, bade adieu to the land of his fathers. The brothers offered their services in causes with which their feelings had no alliance. The younger O'Donnel entered the Austrian army where so many of his kinsmen had already distinguished themselves. He rapidly attained the rank of a general officer, lived in honor, and died in glory.

"The elder brother, with an early imbibed taste for philosophical diplomacy, became an efficient agent in the court of Madrid, and expiated his illusion by his disappointment. He found himself involved in the narrow and illiberal views of a crooked and intricate policy; and discovered, too late, that the labor of an unfortunate alien, received alternately with an enforced confidence or a natural distrust, are accepted with reluctance, and rewarded with parsimony.

"In a moment of this melancholy conviction (his strong passions ever veering to extremes,) he abandoned the world and threw himself into the Abbey of La Trappe. He was soon, however, again sought for, because his talents were soon missed; and the royal entreaty and papal authority once more dragged him on the scene of life, at the moment when he was found digging his grave.

"Yet when death, after a course of years, robbed him of the prince he served, he remained unrecompensed, unprovided for; advanced in life, and careworn in spirits. Then it was that his affections, (having completed the circle of objects, which in turn possess the bosom, and mark the stages from the cradle to the tomb,) returned to the goal from whence they started. His country, his home, awakened his heart's last warm impulsion: and the fond desire, so common among the Irish, that his eyes should be closed by the hands of kindred affection, led him back to that paternal roof, and to those ties, whose images time and absence had rather strengthened, than obliterated from his remembrance. He had left an elder brother, the representative of the faded honors and lessened fortunes of his family; and to the sons of this brother he looked forward for the bright reflection of his own ardent youth, for the solace of his declining years. He returned after thirty years of exile; but found no home, nor brother, nor brother's children.

"There was, at the period to which I allude, a penal statute in force, which struck at once against the law of God and man, and tore asunder the holy bond, which forms the type of every social institution, the tie of filial and parental love. By this law, it was enacted, that the son of a Catholic parent, by conformity to the established church, could legally possess himself of the property of his family, and for ever alienate it (when so gained) from the rightful heirs. A crime thus sanctioned, did sometimes, (not often,) find its motive in the sordid selfishness of human depravity.

"Oh! then many a blest tie was rent asunder—many a grey head was bowed with shame and sorrow to the grave. Brother raised his hand against brother." He paused again in emotion, and again continued: "In a word, such was the event which hailed the Abbe's return to this country—the youngest of his two nephews had abjured a faith which only entailed misfortune; and reaping the fruits of his apostacy by taking the letter of the law, left his family and its natural heirs destitute.

"The injured brother, maddened with the double wrongs of himself and his infant son, gave vent to nature's bitterest indignation. The brothers fought—fratricide was added to apostacy; and the guilty survivor, not able to appear on the scene of his crimes, left his country forever."

ENCOURAGEMENT OF MANUFACTURES.—In 1771 Benjamin Franklin wrote from London as follows: "Here in England it is well known and understood that wherever a manufactory is established where a number of hands are employed, it raises the value of lands in the neighboring country all around it, partly by the greater demand near at hand for the produce of the land, and partly by the money drawn by the manufacturer to that part of the country. It seems, therefore, the interest of all our farmers and owners of land to encourage our young manufacturers." What was true in 1771 is doubly true in 1874.

According to a Berlin correspondent in the Cologne "Gazette," there exists still a Prussian party in the Spanish Cortes, led by Count Rascon, formerly Spanish Ambassador to Berlin, who intend to revive the Hohenzollern candidature on a favorable occasion.

☞ Omitting Hampton, Virginia had, during the years 1872-3, 1,937 students in her colleege, of whom 813 were from other States.

The Cost of the Queen's Household.

The following is from a penny pamphlet written by Mr. J. C. Cox, and published by Truelove Holborn:

"Several inquiries have lately appeared as to the manner in which the £385,000, which is nominally voted every year to the Queen in the civil list, is expended. I will, therefore, endeavor very briefly to state the several items into which this expenditure is divided.

"On the 23d November, 1837, a select committee was appointed by the House of Commons to furnish an estimate of the probable expenses of the royal household. To ascertain these expenses the committee applied to the heads of the different departments, not for their average expenditure over a number of years, but for the sum that had been spent in the last twelve months of the late King's reign. But this year was hardly a fair example. For instance, the committee awarded £42,000 for the tradesmen's bill in the Lord Chamberlain's department, and yet in that year the King had paid an upholsterer's bill of £12,000; and it surely is preposterous to imagine that the Queen, during every year of her reign, would require to spend £12,000 in upholstery. It is equally impossible to suppose that this sum has thus been spent for the last thirty-four years.

Again the committee set apart in the department of the Master of the Horse £3,000 a year for purchasing horses, and £4,800 for the purchase of carriages. Are we, then, to believe that, during the time the Queen has been upon the throne, upwards of £300,000 has been spent in carriages and horses?

The royal civil list, after having passed the committee and received the sanction of the house, stood as follows:

Her Majesty's Privy Purse	£ 60,000
Household Salaries	131,260
Tradesmen's Bills	172,500
Royal Bounty and Alms	13,200
Unappropriated Money	8,040
	£385,000

"Besides this, the Queen has the power to grant pensions not exceeding in the aggregate £1,200 annually. On her marriage, £30,000 per annum was granted to the Prince Consort, who also held a large number of sinecure offices of great emolument. In 1844 considerable reductions were made in the royal household; and those reductions, it is well understood, instead of returning to the hands of the nation, went to swell the Privy Purse. It is also equally well understood that savings which may be effected in any department—for instance, in the £12,000 per annum for furniture—go to the Privy Purse, and who can doubt that, under the economical management of the Prince Consort, which has been continued since his death, immense sums have been saved? In the estimates of a recent year there was an acknowledged surplus of £36,000 unaccounted for, which at once raised the Privy Purse to £96,000. In some years the saving on the tradesmen's bills can be proved to have been far greater. The average for the last twenty years cannot be less than £50,000 per annum.

"It has also been established beyond a doubt, that a very considerable saving has been effected in the salaries of the household as they were originally fixed. This was disclosed in the year 1850, and attention was drawn to it in the House of Lords by Lord Brougham. It then appeared that on the deaths of certain of the minor officers of the household, their places had not been filled up, and the expenditure in that department, fixed at £131,260, had dropped to something less than £100,000. But no account was rendered as to the disposal of the balance. It is confidently asserted that these reductions have of late years been carried much farther, but no official information is vouchsafed, and of one thing we are perfectly certain, namely, that whatever does become of those savings, the taxpayers do not reap from them the smallest benefit. Mr. Gladstone admitted in the debate on Prince Arthur's Annuity Bill that certain sinecure offices had been abolished, but he did not tell the public what had become of the salaries formerly paid to these sinecurists. It will be noticed, too, that a large sum is set aside for the Queen's alms and charities, so that when we see in the newspapers a royal contribution to any particular fund we are not to imagine that it comes out of the privy purse, for she is bound by law thus to spend £13,200 every year. There is, moreover, an extra fund for keeping the royal palaces in repair. Early in the present reign £60,000 was spent upon the stables at Windsor, and at a later period the enormous sum of £300,000 was spent in building a new ball room at Buckingham Palace. £41,521 was voted for repairs last year, of which £23,989 was for palaces in the personal occupation of Her Majesty. The net receipts of the Duchy of Lancaster, after paying every expense, amounted last year to £52,141, and there are many other sources of income to which it would be mere affectation on the part of the public to shut their eyes. As an instance, I may mention the legacy left the Queen, said to be above one million sterling, by an eccentric gentleman of the name of Neild. We must remember, too, that the Queen has large private estates, both at Balmoral and Osborne, to which she is frequently making considerable additions.

"I think, then, when we consider all these facts, the savings effected on Classes 1 and 2 of the royal civil list, the fortune of the Prince Cosort, the will of Mr. Neild, and the private estates, that it is most grossly misleading to represent the Queen as being merely in receipt of £60,000 per annum, and thus appeal to the compassion of the nation when one of her children is about to marry.

"It is impossible to regard the Queen's private income as in any way less than £300,000 per annum, and this after the payment of the household expenses, of the royal expenses, and numerous incidental details.

"The total number of salaried retainers in the three Court departments is 921. The vast majority of these offices are the most scandalous sinecures, and merely exist to furnish political berths for the extravagant scions of our aristocracy. One is reminded of the words of Shelley:

"Those gilded flies,
That bask within the sunshine of a court,
What are they? The drones of the community!
They feed on the mechanic's labor;
The starved hind, for them, compels the stubborn globe
To yield its unshared harvest.
And yon squallid form, leaner than fleshless misery,
Drags out his life in darkness in the unwholesome mine
To glad their grandeur.
Many faint with toil,
That few may know the cares and woes of sloth."

A gentleman at a dance remarked to his partner, a witty young lady, that the "room was too close—he must go and get some air." After an absence of half an hour he returned when she asked him "if he had not been to the graveyard, as his breath smelt of the beer."

Of the 56 teachers in Lewiston, Maine, 54 are women.

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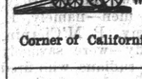
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☞ ALL OF MY OWN MAKE.
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NED O'CARROLL.

SKETCH OF AN IRISH PATRIOT SCHOOLMASTER OF '98.

Remember thee! yes, while there's life in this heart,
I shall never forget thee, all lorn as thou art;
More dear in thy sorrow, thy gloom, and thy showers,
Than the rest of the world in their sunniest hours.

Wert thou all that I wish thee, great, glorious and free,
First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea,
I might hail thee with prouder, with happier brow,
But oh! could I love thee more deeply than now?

No, thy chains as they rankle, thy blood as it runs,
But make thee more painfully dear to thy sons—
Whose hearts, like the young of the desert-bird's nest,
Drink love in each life-drop that flows from thy breast.

France had scarcely passed through the Great Revolution when all Europe was convulsed. The din of war echoed in almost every country on the Continent. The people of Poland were struggling desperately for freedom. Hayti—far away and despised—had assumed its independence under the directorship of "the first of blacks," as he styled himself in the midst of his power and ambition, Toussaint L'Overture. Can it be wondered at, then, that Ireland—poor and impoverished—indulged in the "splendid phantom" of a separate nationality? A distinguished foreigner has said that there is no greater misfortune for a people than to be ruled by another people. The history of Ireland for the last seven hundred years verified the words of the Count de Maistre;—class has been set against class, and religion against religion. How often have old prejudices and party feelings been made the effective instruments to divide the people? Naturally warm and impulsive, these attributes have been turned into account to accomplish their own degradation. Those who should be among the foremost in healing the wounds which bigotry and intolerence on both sides had opened, were amongst the most zealous in unearthing the hatchet and embittering the asperities of class and creed.

Truly has it been said that Irish patriotism is an undying essence. Centuries of wrong inafflicted and injustice dealt have only augmented and intensified its vitality. Since the day Hugh O'Neill raised the standard of revolt against Elizabeth down to the present time, when the walls of Millbank echo with the sighs of those who loved their country, "not wisely, but too well," the same spirit has actuated every intervening attempt to obtain a separate nationality. Irish national independence has hitherto seemed, like the mirage of the desert, deceptive and illusive. Like the *ignis fatuus*, it has been the destruction of those who sought its light, and many a brave and noble spirit has sunk, never again to raise, in its pursual. Not that it is impracticeable or infeasible; but those who sought its attainment took an erroneous view of the difficulties to be surmounted.

At one time a hope was rising in the hearts of the Irish people, which was afterwards extinguished by the abortive and disastrous rising of 1798—a hope was arising, as it ever has arisen, in down-trodden nationalities. That hope has never been realized, but it lives yet. About this period—*i. e.*, a few years prior to the "year of the Rebellion"—there lived in the vicinity of Swords a school-master named Ned O'Carroll. Educated for the priesthood in one of the colleges of France, he possessed talents of a high order. His father had been an extensive farmer in the county of Westmeath, but a high rent, bad times, and a bad landlord (things unfortunately too well known in Ireland) had opened his purse-strings so often that his "lord of the soil compelled him to give up his farm to an alien in country and in creed. It is the same old story told a hundred times; he died shortly afterwards of a broken heart, and his wife soon followed him to the grave.

At this time young O'Carroll was undergoing the course of his education in France. His grief may be imagined when he heard of his father's and his mother's death and the desolation of home. He returned to Ireland—but what a change had been wrought there! A few short years—alas! the years of happiness are short and transient!—had only elapsed since he had left his mother's home buoyant in spirits and in health, and with his mother's last kiss upon his brow—he returned to behold what he had called by the sweet name of "home" since the first lispings of his childhood in the hands of a stranger, and his only sister a friendless wanderer on the world's bleak common. Goaded by the wrong inflicted on his father, he became an inveterate hater of landlordism and an enemy to the power which fosters it—England.

Adversity testeth virtue. O'Carroll had many friends in the days of his father's prosperity; in the hour of his adversity he had not one, and was obliged to earn bread for himself and his sister as an humble hedge schoolmaster, near the town of Swords. Possessing education and talents, a man of his stamp was a desideratum which the exigency of the times required in the national cause, and it was not long until he threw himself heart and soul into the movement, then in its embryo, for the liberation of Ireland. Gifted with an easy and persuasive fluency of speech, he successfully advocated the principles of physical resistence to England. On many a moonlight night he might be seen surrounded by a band of stalwart patriots, to whom he poured forth the tale of Ireland's wrongs, and painted in glowing colors the advantages to be reaped from a free Ireland. "Aye, free," he would exclaim, "free from Ireland's Eye to Slyne Head, from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear."

He soon aroused the suspicions of the executive, but, strange to say, remained unmolested. Still it requires all the tact he was master of to steer clear of the argus eved "powers that be."

The crisis came at last. On the night of the rising of 1798 O'Carroll led his party to Balgriffin, on the road leading from Dublin to Malahide, where they were joined by a number of "the boys." The place of meeting was at Tonliegee, near the village of Coolock. Always to be found, a Judas was among them, and the castle authorities were in full possession of all the plans of the rebels, as we shall call them, which were, as far as can be learned, to enter Dublin that night. To frustrate this, troops were stationed at "The Cresent," near Marino, the seat of Lord Charlemont. A gentleman named H—d, who resided near Baldoyle, whose principles were anything but friendly towards "the powers that be," on returning to Dublin that night, learned that the plans of the rebels were made known to the executive by one Jack Murphy. He accordingly proceeded to Tonliegee, and advised them to disperse, which the majority of them did.

O'Carroll, with a few trusted followers, made his way into Wicklow, where they joined the insurgents. He adhered to the cause while a hope remained, and took an active part in most of the encounters in the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, and the trusted friend of the soldier-priest, Father Murphy. After the battle of Vinegar Hill, where he received a severe wound, he escaped to France, where he was joined by his sister, and afterwards distinguished himself as a soldier under another name.

An Uninhabited Island.

(Concluded from our last.)

Having landed, he and his companions penetrated as far as the great river Ohio, whence he returned after an absence of seven years, and established a college of three thousand Christian students at Clonfert." That America was visited, if not discovered, by Irishmen in the sixth century, is a fact as well established as any historical fact can be. In one of the oldest extant Sagas, it is related, in reference to Iceland, that when the Danes landed on that island in the ninth century, they found that it had been colonized by devout people from Ireland. Verily the Celt is not so deficient in nautical enterprise as many English writers would have us believe. In modern times, the names of Irishmen are foremost in the annals of northern discovery. Our repast finished, we ascended an eminence to take a farewell view of the Connemara mountains, which extended along the coast as far as the eye could reach. There is, perhaps, no finer view in Ireland. To the north lay Innisbofin and Innis-shark, appearing like some sea monsters of Scandinavian story, standing upon the surface of the ocean. Beyond them lay Slyne and Achill Head, and the rugged profile of the Ballycroy mountains, and furthest off all, the dim precipice of Croagh Patrick, fued in colors of the clouds. Westward the sun had already began to dip below the horizon, and the path of light was lost in a bank of glorious fiery clouds, a promise, as our sailors assured us, of settled fine weather. Not one sail broke the solitude of the immense expance of ocean before us—not even one little boat was visible. Gradually the headlands melted into gray; and as the breeze had died away our boat lay "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." It was long past midnight when, by the aid of oars and drifting, we arrived at a part of the coast not very far from the place where we embarked. Perceiving the interest we had taken in all that related to the neighboring islands, our men urged us on no account to omit seeing Innis-mac-Dara, an island lying a considerable distance to the southward of our course. On a subsequent occasion we visited this interesting island, which, according to O'Flaherty, was a celebrated sanctuary dedicated to St. Mac Dara. "The boats passing," he says "have a custom to bow down their sails three times to the saint. A certain captain of the garrison at Galway, anno, 1672, passing this way and neglecting that custom, was so tossed with sea and storm that he vowed he would never pass that way again without paying obeyance to the saint; but he never returned home, for he was cast away by shipwreck soon after. A few years after, one Gill, a fisherman of Galway, who would not strike sail, in contempt of the saint, went not a mile beyond the road, when sitting on the poop of the boat, the mast, by a contrary blast of wind, broke, and struck him on the head, dead, the day being fair weather both before and after." Saint Mac Dara's church, an undoubted relic of the sixth century, would stand now as perfect as on the day that the building was finished, but that the greater portion of the roof, which was of stone, has fallen in. It is a splendid specimen of the earliest style of Irish church architecture, exhibiting semicyclopean masonry, and, as usual, the flat-headed doorway with inclined sides, which appears to have been imitated from the pagan forts; or sepulchral tumuli, of a pre-historic age. As usual the saint's cloughan stands near the church, but it is in a very ruinous condition doorway and roof having fallen.

Though it is now nearly thirteen hundred years since holy men first raised the cross on the islands of the west, the memory of the oldest saints is still fresh in the minds of the inhabitants of the neighboring coast. Children are very frequently called after them, and it is not unusal to find the names of more than one saint used as the Christian names of one individual, as MacDara Mac Duach O'Flaherty, Brendan O'Brien, and so on. Still the sails are reverentially dipped by boats passing Ennis Mac Dara, and still pilgrimages are made to the humble, but at the same time illustrious, shrines.

We had now nearly accomplished all that was expected of us in that part of Galway. A visit to the neighborhood of Ballinabinch, the capital of the Martin territory, completed our work. We had brought letters of introduction to Mr. Martin, in whose absence we were received by Miss Martin, who was styled the "Queen of Connemara." The castle was, at the time, almost a ruin, having suffered from the memorable tempest of the preceding winter. The roof had been all but carried away. Little did our fair hostess, who was then heiress of an estate considerably more extensive than many a German principality, one which her ancestors had ruled time out of mind, with almost regal sway, forsee the sad change of fortune which was—alas! that so much grandeur should rest on a potato—soon to befall her house. We were received with genuine hospitality; but O'Donovan's stay was limited to a portion of one day, and just one night. For some reason which he never would explain, he departed for Galway by an early car, leaving his companion to make any excuse or explanation; for so strange a proceeding, which he might fancy. A word here about the Martin and this estate will, doubtless, interest many of our readers. The founder of the family came to Ireland with Strongbow. Of his immediate descendants little is known; but in 1698, Captain Richard Martin, who had served in Kind James's army, became possessed of Ballinahinch, and may other territorial acquisitions, which had been wrested from their right-owners, the O'Flaherties. The estate contained upwards of one hundred and ninty-two thousand statute acres, and extended a distance of upwards of 30 miles. "Yet," writes Sir Bernd-Burke, in his "Vicisssitudes of Families," Immense and almost unbounded as the estate was, the seeds of decay had been sown on it by the profuse hospitality of its improvident owners, and with such marvellous rapidity did they spread, that when Richard Martin ceased to be returned to Parliament, he was fain to seek refuge from his creditors, by flying to the continent, where he died in 1834." On the death of Thomas Martin, the property descended to his daughter, who married her cousin, Mr. Gonne Bell. Both parties united in borrowing a large sum of money from the Law Life Insurance Company, in order to consolidate the incumbrances upon the estate, at a lower rate of interest. The year of famine came, and the Martins could no longer fulfil the terms of the bond—in short, the whole estate came into the Incumbered Estates Court, and was sold at a sum immeasurably below its value.

The ill-starred "Princess of Connemara" retired to Fontaine l'Eveque, in Belgium, where for a short time she supported herself by her pen; but so scanty were the means thus obtained that she resolved to abandon the continent for America, hoping to find in the new world an ampler field for her exertions. Some friends of the family now came forward with a small subscription to enable her to carry out this object. Much it could not have been, for we find her embarking on the voyage in a sailing vessel. A premature confinement was the result in this den of misery, without medical attendant, without nurse, without any one of the aids so indispensable at such a moment of danger and suffering. Can it be a matter of surprise to any one that she died soon after she touched the shore, or, as some will have it, before she left the boat? And now kind reader, farewell. Should you have an opportunity of visiting the once far west, now connected with almost every part of the kingdom by the smooth, sure rail, you cannot fail to witness scenes of sublime grandeur of every variety; and, in a contemplative mind, on the mainland as upon many an almost unknown islet, the shrines and relics of the old saints will awaken thoughts, as a great poet says, "too deep for words." Notwithstanding the accidents of time and tempest, and sometimes, we fear, of vandalic wantonness, the little edifices still remain, and shall probably not all have disappeared even when the New Zealander, that "coming man" of Lord Macaulay, shall have made his promised sketch of the ruins of St Paul's.

A German correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes: "The authorship of the Pope's last Encyclical is attributed to Father Curci, the favorite preacher of the Catholic ladies of Rome."

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES
OF THE

IRISH NATIONALIST,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

Published Every Saturday at No. 409 Washington Street, San Francisco,

—BY THE—

Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, have led to the formation of a Joint-Stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, under the title of "THE NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY." This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics.

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate nor attack the claims of any political party or individual when seeking political position, Federal, State or Municipal.

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workingmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any circumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whethe revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performances rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial cooperation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationolist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an INDEPENDENT NATION, and likewise to all lovers of HUMAN FREEDOM.

IRISH DIRECTORY.

Third (Irish) Regiment, N. G. C. Field and Staff Officers:—A. Wason, Colonel; M. C. Bateman, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. J. Conlin, Major; P. J. Tannian, Adjutant; W. Carey Quartermaster; J. D. Cusheon, Paymaster; James Barrett, Commissary; Dr. Green, Surgeon; Rev. Father Largan, Chaplain; Color-Bearer, John Gleason.

Co. A, Montgomery Guards; Captain, C. Quinn; First Lieutenant, W. Lee; Second Lieutenant, T. Bolster, drill in Armory Hall.

C oB, Shields Guards; Captain, M. Flanagan; J. Hand First Lieutenant; P. McEleer, Second Lieutenant; drill in Hibernia Hall every Wednesday.

Co. C, Wolfe Tone Guards; Captain, J. Leddy; First Lieutenant, M. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, John Byrne; drill in Armory Hall every Thursday.

Co. D, Meagher Guards; Captain, J. Eagan; D. T. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; D. J. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Armory Hall.

Co. E Emmet Life Guards; Captain, R. Clery; I. G. Hayden, First Lieutenant; H. Fowkes, Second Lieutenant; drill in Irish-American Hall every Thursday

Co. H, MacMahon Guards; Captain, J. H. McMenomy; First Lieutenant, H. Casey; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market every Tuesday.

Sarsfield Guards, (Independe t); Captain, M. J. Acton; First Lieutenant, S. C. Walsh; drill in Tammany Hall. cor. 8th and Folsom sts, on Tuesdays.

Co, A. Legion of St Patrick; Captain, M. B. Hughes; drill in Hibernia Hall every Tuesday.

Hibernia Rifles; Captain, Thomas Desmond; First Lieutenant, M. J. Gaven; Second Lieutenant, John McGrath; First Sargeant, J. J. Carroll; Second Sergeant, J. B. Walsh; Third Sargeant, Thomas Flynn, drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.

Jackson Dragoons; Captain, M. Greany; E. McPhillips, First Lieutenant, T. W. Collins, Second Lieutenant; P. F. McGrath, Brevet Second Lieutenant. Drill in La Grande Armory every Friday.

Sons of the Emerald Isle—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall. Nicholas Ennis, President; P. A. Dacey, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; John Kenny; F. S.; W. McLaughlin, C. S.; J. O'Connell, T.; Dr. Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physician.

Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall. M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at two o'clock P. M. Daniel MacSweeney, President; M. O'Brien Secretary.

St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. Anderson, President.

Father Matthew Temperance Society—Meet every Sunday evening in Irish-American Hall. Henry Hall, President.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of St Mary's Cathedral. J. R. Kelly, President; N. Winne, Secretary.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mondays.

Thomas F. Burke Circle, F. B—Centre, P. H. Lydon; Secretary, Thomas Kehoe.

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Division No. 2.—Meet first Thursday of the month at Hibernia Hall. Wm. Simpson President; J. B. Oliver, V. P., B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. McManomy, T.

Division No. 3.—Meet third Tuesday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. H. Gallagher, President; P. D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herrick, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S; C. Farrelly, T.

Division No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the mo th at Irish-American Hall. J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.

Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Street. P. R. Haana, President; B. Rierdon, V. P.; J. McGrath, R S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Kenny, T.

Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. M. C. Hassett, President, J. J. Desmond, V. P.; James P. Meagher, R. S.; E. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos. Donnelly, T.

Division 7.—Meet first Tuesday of the month at Riggers' and Stevedores' Hall, Pacific street. W. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy V.P.; B. C. Mooney R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.

Division No. 8.—Meet at Tammany Hall. W. Gilleran, President; D. Coyne, V. P.; H. McClosky, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; T. Laughlin, T.

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K. R. B. No. 1.—Meet every Thursday at I. C. Hall, 715 Market street.

K. R. B. No. 2.—Meet every Tuesday at I. C. Hall.

K. R. B. No. 3.—Meet every Friday at I. C. Hall.

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St. Joseph's Benevolent Society of St. Francis Parish, meets first Sunday of each month in the basement of St Francis Church. Officers—M J McGrath, President; T McGinley, Vice President; William Higgins, Treasurer; J J Martin, Secretary.

We have started with the above as a beginning for what we intend to make a standing Directory for all the Irish Organizations, military and civic, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Directory full and satisfactory, we respectfully call on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their officers, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of importance without charge.

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 24, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

CONCERTED ACTION.

While events at home and abroad are steadily drawing to a crisis, while everything indicates some marked change in the political atmosphere to succeed those which have recently taken place, Irishmen should be on the anxious *qui vive* for whatever may occur to affect their own immediate interests. There is a very large and increasing Irish population in the United States, and they should never forget that, independent of the allegiance they owe to the country of their adoption, that the land of their birth has a paramount claim on their sympathies and their services. Indeed they have acknowledged and, in a measure, fulfilled this duty by the steady system of organization which has sprung up here, and which promises, at no distant day, to shake the English power to its centre. But it is in the number of these organizations that the danger lies. For, in bodies so widely scattered, so utterly disunited in all save the eventual aim, it is chimerical to expect a simultaneous movement such as might be requisite at any moment. For this state of things there are several obvious remedies, and perhaps the most simple and efficacious would be to have a periodical meeting at some point (of course as central as possible) for delegates from all the Irish organizations, when measures might be concerted for the common cause, and whence could emanate the orders and directions for action to all quarters almost simultaneously with the cause that called them forth. There is little use in patriotism when it confines itself to a name, and there is still less to be looked for from a discordant patriotism. The Home Rule agitation has already wrought an incalculable deal of mischief to the cause by detaching men's attention from the real point at issue and fixing it on a piece of irrelevant absurdity. By what feelings its leaders may be actuated it is hard to say, but it certainly does not seem to be one of elevated and self-sacrificing patriotism. None of our national organizations (properly so called) pretend to sympathise with such a feeble attempt as this, but unfortunately some of them seem to feel but a lukewarm sympathy for each other. They cannot forget that they are all on a distant shore, the only one on earth where inborn freedom can lift up its head and be free; they do not forget that they are all fellow-countrymen of those glorious patriots whom we alike revere as martyrs, and admire as chivalrous champions of stricken right against triumphant might; they will ever remember that they are all, heart and soul, wrapped up in the liberation of their well-beloved native land—but they differ on questions of detail, perhaps as to the best manner of executing projects which they all have most sincerely at heart, perhaps merely in matters altogether foreign to the grand object. All this, like a petty misunderstanding, requires only a meeting to dissipate. It is not only our national, revolutionary organizations which ought to join for success with each other. The many benevolent societies, of Irish origin, which have mutual or external relief for their avowed objects, and which can only be styled patriotic inasmuch as patriotism has a place in every Irish bosom, should cast in their lot with those who are laboring for the good cause, and dropping the phrase, "We will be as good as any when the time comes," should fit themselves to be ready before the day of liberty actually dawns, that they may strike a sure, sudden and concerted blow at the common enemy, and this can only be done by concert and constant union with their co-laborers. As long as the same spirit animates us all, as long as we have a common object in view, no serious disagreement or difficulty is to be apprehended, and from this point no danger is to be anticipated. But it is when asudden flood of light is poured in on Irish affairs, from the instantaneous opening of an opportunity, that the mischief will become apparent. There will then be too many roads pursued for the attainment of the same goal, and some of them may prove circuitous, and some of them entirely fallacious. The only obvious remedy we have already suggested: let there be meetings, periodical meetings, held at some central point where all might adapt their views to the common decision of all, and so adapting might improve them. In this way the *organizations* might be dropped and the singular word ORGANIZATION substituted, for thus the Irish population of the United States would become cemented into a gigantic centre, with countless ramifications extending through the land, able and willing to carry the great work to a successful close.

French agents are busy buying horses in Ireland for the military servic, and some political speculators regard those purchases as preparations for another war with Germany.

THE INDIAN AND IRISH FAMINES.

While the English journals ring with plaudits for British humanity, and British foresight, and British enterprise, in the exertions now being made to stay the famine fiend in India, our thoughts are irresistibly carried back a quarter of a century or so, and fixed on another famine, one at their own doors; and we still remember the apathy with which they regarded it. John Bull can be very philanthropic when it suits him; he can even spend a shilling to save a pound, for John is wise in his generation. Were the times peaceful and everything in security, he would gaze across the expanse of ocean that separates him from the Hindoos with an apathy bred of indifference, he would unconcernedly say, as he chinked his money in his pocket, "Let them die," but at present such a course of action would be extremely impolitic, and he knows it. The rapid advance of Russian power in the East has of late made England tremble, and popularity with the aborigines must be gained at any hazard and at all expense. It is far less to British philanthropy than to British fear that the Hindoos will owe any assistance they may receive from that quarter. Turning to the Irish famine, we will find English humanity set out in strong colors. To commence with, there is an essential difference between the nature of the distress in the two countries. In India the famine is purely a visitation of Providence, occasioned by an unfavorable season, and the consequent failure of the crops which form the staple of the country. In Ireland the failure of one article of home consumption, the potato crop, was supplemented by the withdrawal of the other supplies by British agents, and their exportation; thus it may be called an English-made famine. Of course when the English had gone to such trouble and expense to produce the distress, it was not to be expected that they should exert themselves to relieve it, nor did they. They had nothing to apprehend from a continuance of the famine. It would serve to kill some of the Irish, and drive others out of the country. So much the better, they argued, there will be the less to trouble us. The *Times* had not even a sufficient sense of decorum to conceal its exultation. "The Irish are gone, gone with a vengeance." Such was the paean of Printing House Square, and it found an echo in the hearts, if not on the lips, of thousands of Englishmen. But deeper sank the ungenerous taunt into the breasts of millions of the sufferers, and inly they vowed that on some day, when the destiny of England hangs trembling in the balance, that the Irish would *come*, COME WITH A VENGEANCE, and kick the wavering beam. And this vow of revenge has never been forgotten, but treasured up, even by those now no more, to the hour of death, when they departed "bequeathing it, as a rich legacy, unto their issue." England had dealt her coward blow well. The potato crop was an utter failure, the grain and flocks and herds of a rich agricultural country had been exported. She now stood aside to watch the devastation she had created. It was only under the eyes of an indignant world that she felt compelled to come forward with a wretched contribution to relieve the misery that lay moaning at her door. How miserably insufficient this contribution was may be inferred from the fact that the English Ambassador requested the Sultan of Turkey to withdraw a part of his donation that it might not too far exceed that of the English Queen. Other means were adopted to assist the famine in doing its deadly work effectually. The ports were closed to the import of cereals, except under payment of ruinous duties; but in spite of this protective tariff (protective against benevolence) America sent generous supplies of provisions to her suffering brothers.

Contrast this conduct with the philanthropic outburst occasioned by the Indian famine, and is not the conclusion inevitable that in these instances England acted, first as a dastardly murderer, afterwards as a coldblooded hypocrite. That her self-abasement is in vain, and that the Indian population has long been alienated at heart from British rule, only makes her conduct the more despicable. We only make the reflection, doubtless made long since by the rest of the world. To treat the Hindoo sufferers as fellow humans is a Christian act, spring it from what motive it may. Why then have treated the Caucasian sufferers worse than dogs?

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABORERS' UNION.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of farm laborers was held in the Market Square, Dunmanway, recently. The chair was occupied by Mr. P. Murphy, laborer, and Mr, Johnson, the general secretary to the Union (who was accompanied by C. J. Shield, Esq., the Government Commissioner of Ontario, Upper Canada). delivered a very lengthened address in support of the first resolution:—

"That the present condition of Irish farm laborers is in direct opposition to all moral and sanitary law; that the existing system of land tenure tends to perpetuate the evils arising from the condition of the farm laborer, and that in the best interests of the State, the existing system should be abolished."

Mr. Johnson severely criticized the teachings of the landlord organs, who would have all the tenants' money invested in the land, while they were silent as to the sinful squandering of rents on the gambling tables of London hells. Mr. Johnson disputed the prosperity of the farmers, and concluded a very long address by calling on farmers to strike against rent next gale day, and employ the laborer in draining and improving the land. The landlords could scarcely object to such practical patriotism.

Mr. Shield also addressed the meeting.

Mr. O'Neil, a merchant of the town, was called to the second chair, and the meeting quietly dispersed.—*Cork Herald.*

POWER and liberty are like heat and moisture—where they are well mixed every one prospers; where they are single they are destructive.

Dramatic Delineations of Irish Character.

We trust that Mr. Boucicault's appearance in the role of "Kerry" has done much to dissipate the erroneous idea of our native country, which is apt to be induced by the ordinary Irishman as put upon the stage. As the author-actor himself remarked in his introductory California sketch, he wished to dispel the notion generally entertained by theatre-goers that an Irishman is an animal born into the world with a clay pipe in his hat, and a pint of whisky in his fist, with, maybe, a shillelagh under his arm. This mode of constantly misrepresenting an entire people in the most systematic and public manner cannot fail but show its effects in the estimation in which they are held. That an Irishman's traditional bravery is on the stage invariably altered to silly recklessness, that his natural love of a good joke and a hearty laugh are perverted to silly buffoonery, that the failings of a few individuals are unreasonably extended to the whole nation, as far as histrionic misrepresentation can do it, are facts that no one acquainted with the real Irish character would presume to question. We, therefore, consider Mr. Boucicault's campaign against these abuses a necessary and sanctified warfare, and one that he is well suited to carry out. He knows what the Irish character is, he is himself an Irishman, and we may entrust him safely with the dramatic vindication of our national character.

It has ever been the policy of England to degrade and brutalize the typical Irishman, as presented to the outside world by the press or the drama. Her aim has been to caricature the failings of Hibernian character as much as possible, to exaggerate the faults and to suppress the good and noble qualities, and for a very obvious reason. While they adopt means of repression and coercion towards the "mere Irish" which would be inhuman if applied to brutes, and criminal if exercised towards human savages, and is totally inexcusable and unprecedented when levelled at a highly civilized nation, they find their account in debasing and brutalizing the race they oppress in the eyes of the world, that they may furnish the only possible palliation (excuse there is none) for their conduct. The load of calumny which has for centuries been heaped upon the Irish name abroad is, in our own day, beginning to be dissipated by the light of reason and experience, and the more elevated view of Irish worth and Irish society and Irish manners given in Mr. Boucicault's pieces, has done much, and will do more, to remove the unjust imputation. There is no soupgon of the typical Irish ruffian of the English playwrights in any of his delineations. He writes and acts as if he knew the character of the people for good or evil, and gives neither undue prominence. Let us hail this as another sign of declining British influence, and wait for the approaching day, when "all the clouds that lower upon our house" shall be finally dissipated.

Correspondence.

[We have received the following communication from a San Jose correspondent, and though we publish it as sent, we are happy to be able to announce that the division among Irishmen alluded to is rapidly dying away before the advanced enlightenment of the age, and our urgent necessity for liberty]:

SAN JOSE, January 20th, 1874.

ED. IRISH NATIONALIST:—"Ireland is our fatherland, and the Irish people over the world are our blood relations."

Irish nationality cannot be restored by the Irish people in Ireland—the people of Ireland are too weak, too divided, and, owing to the proximity of England, possess a foreign element within themselves—hostile, malignant, oppressive, and pernicious to the real interests of the country. Therefore they cannot possibly receive their true position before the world without the assistance of their brethren abroad. They are in need of all the aid that can be afforded them from this country; that aid would be sufficient to alleviate their sufferings and obtain their freedom, were it effectually bestowed. Ireland's misfortunes have sprung from the baneful, selfwilled desire of inordinate preeminence amongst leaders. That muturally destroying spirit creates disunion, and must be quelled that Ireland may be free. Let Irishmen of will, energy and intellect rise in their might and subdue little ambitions, mean vanities, spiteful calumnies and contracted views—men who will not pander to the passions and rancours of faction, but who, being possessed of an exalted idea of the mission they are to fulfill, will scorn littleness and rise to the height of the great task they undertake to accomplish—the redemption of their native country.

IRISH NATIONALIST.

OUR friend, Dr. Pring, as will be seen by referring to another column, has removed his Drug Store to the northwest corner of Howard and Fourth streets, and given up practice as M.D. Dr. Pring is a Licentiate of Apothecaries Hall, Dublin, and that is sufficient recommendation that all his prescriptions will be put up with care. To those requiring medicine, it is important to know that an experienced Apothecary like Dr. Pring attends to their prescriptions, instead of the silly German boys who usually attend the majority of drug stores in this city, and who do not understand even the English language.

Burke and Luby Club. I. C.

An adjourned Special Meeting will be held on Monday, the 26th, for the transaction of business of importance. All members are requested to be in attendance.

THOMAS BIGGS, President.

A Word for Our Friends in the Cause.

We are pleased to see by the following extract from our New York correspondence, that people are beginning to awaken to the advantage of placing men of ability and probity in offire, instead of the pot-house politicians who have in the past too often degraded the position they held. In the appointment of such men as our co-laborers, General Bourke and John O'Connor, we see the Empire city has taken the initiative, in replacing the men who have disgraced both the office they hold and our nationality by their misconduct, with men who are equally an ornament to both. Under the Federal Government Mr. Bannerman holds a high position in the New Jersey Post-office, and at Washington we find posts in the War and Treasury depart. ment, and the bureau of statistics ably filled by our countrymen--Messrs. Urell, Power and Ryan. We cannot help congratulating our friend O'Kelley, the *Herald* correspondent, on his release from a Spanish dungeon and his safe arrival amongst us:

"Gen. Thomas F. Bourke was regularly installed Deputy Sheriff at large of this city (New York) on New Year's Day, and John O'Connor (O'Connor John) as his special deputy. I am glad to inform you circumstances have occurred that places our poor unfortunate "exiles" on a better footing, with fairer prospects than has been theirs during the past two or three years. O'Kelley, the "Herald Cuban Correspondent," is back among us, and, if I am a judge, will be a host in himself in forwarding the interests of Ireland's Nationality.

John Mitchel Interviewed.

WHAT HE THINKS OE HOME RULE.

(From the Chicago Times, Dec. 28.)

The celebrated John Mitchel, the Irish revolutionary leader of 1848, will lecture on "Daniel O'Connell," in Hooley's opera-house, Chicago, on this evening. Mr. Mitchel is the only political exile of the eventful year alluded to who remains unpardoned. In fact, he would disdain to accept a "pardon" from the Queen of England. He was transported, under the "treason felony act," on May 27, 1848, and has never seen his country since. Sent to the Antipodes, he made his escape from the penal colonies in 1852, and arrived in this country, where, with the exception of some visits to France, he has since resided. He took the side of the South during the civil war, a circumstance that has told against his fortunes. Mr. Mitchel is a writer of uncommon brilliancy and an orator of some ability. He is a profound scholar, and has a command of English satire that recalls the genius of Swift. His speech from the dock in Dublin, on the occasion of his transportation, was a masterpiece of sarcasm and fierce arraignment of the English government in Ireland. With the exception, perhaps, of Robert Emmet's wonderful effort, Mitchel's speech, although brief, was the most effective ever delivered before submitting to the sentence of the court.

He was the fountain head of the famous "Young Ireland" party, an array of intellect that won the admiration of Europe a quarter of a century ago. His hatred of England, and everything English, is chronic and intense. He has no faith in "home rule," and believes in total separation. This, he thinks, can come only in the event of a war between England and France, or this country. He was the first to denounce the peace policy of O'Connell, and was the first Irish patriot, of modern days, who ventured to spurn the cant of "loyalty" to the English crown, and speak out his sentiments in regard to British tyranny in Ireland. As an "Irish rebel', he has been eminently consistent, and gave Mr. Froude a parting kick, after that peculiar historian concluded that he did not have American sentiment, as regarded the Irish question, entirely in his pocket.

Mr. Mitchel was born in Monahan, Ireland, in the year 1815. He looks older than his years, having experienced many vicissitudes, but his mental faculties preserve their pristine vigor. No doubt the Irish will crowd Hooley's opera-house this evening to hear the most celebrated "Irish rebel" of the generation that is passing away.

A reporter of the "Times" called upon Mr. Mitchel on yesterday afternoon. He found the gentleman in room No. 333 of the Palmer house. Mr. Mitchel received the "Times" interviewer courteously. The famed patriot was plainly attired, and looked more than 60 years old. He retains a slight tinge of north-of-Ireland accent, but speaks without hesitation. His face is deeply seamed with lines of care. His beard is gray, but his hair brown and long, remains almost as in the days of youth. The following conversation ensued:

Reporter—You have not been in Chicago for many years?

Mr. Mitchel—Not since 1857. I may say that I have never been in Chicago before, for the old Chicago is gone where Nineveh and old Rome have gone—to ashes.

R.—You see we have not been long building the place up.

Mr. M.—You have done wonders. Your city is very handsome, excepting the approaches by railroad.

R.—What do you think of the Irish national sentiment in the United States just now?

Mr. M.—I think it stronger than ever—much stronger indeed, only lacking opportunity to make itself felt.

R.—You mean as regards the question between England and Ireland.

Mr. M.—Certainly. In American matters Irishmen must act as American citizens.

R.—What is your opinion of the present Irish "home rule" movement?

Mr. M.—Isaac Butt and the other leaders are simply losing their valuable time. "Home rule" is of no account, whatever. It is, in fact, useless even were it attained.

R.—How so, Mr. Mitchel?

Mr. M.—This way: England would still keep her army, police, and officers of the crown in Ireland. There might be the form of an Irish parliament, but its proceedings would be disregarded by the English nation. In a word, it would be a mere local committee or board.

R.—Then you think it would do no good whatever.

Mr. M.—I have always held—I still hold—that nothing good for Ireland can come from the British parliament. To be sure, the "home rule" people say that their movement is only a "stepping-stone" to something better. Are they so weak as to suppose that the English don't know that? The English are not fools.

R.—Ireland has no chance of fighting the English off her soil. In ten years the Irish will be reduced to four and a half millions at home.

Mr. M.—I don't think so. There are about enough people there now to suit English policy. It would be no good to bring in a new race, for a generation would make them all "rebellious," too.

R.—Then you think disaffection to England indigenous to the Irish soil?

Mr. M.—Yes. It cannot be otherwise. The interests of the countries diametrically conflict, and the people are essentially rivals.

R.—But the Irish are not able to fight England?

Mr. M.—Not now. We cannot measure futurity; changes come in empires rapidly in these days, and England may be no exception. The Irish must only watch, wait, and work. "Home rule" is positively injurious, because, it turns the Irish mind from the practical ideas of revolution, when the looked-for opporunity arrives.

A JUST JUDGE.

[From the Dublin *Irishman.*]

A light has been quenched in Israel. David Richard Pigot, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, is dead. In these days when Judges are so generally the tools and nominees of power, the death of one whose honesty was undoubted, and whose honor was always pure, is a loss for which the nation may well mourn. Among the crowd of ermined officials who, in Ireland, have risen by the corruption of the times and by their own venality to place, he stood alone. No one could point at him and say he had betrayed any principles or sold party. Raised to the Bench by the honorable exercise of his profession, he so exercised the duties of his office that he acquired the confidedce of those who were opposed to him in religious and political opinions, no less than the confidence of his own friends. Considering how judicial appointments have been madee for so many years past, the venerable presence of Baron Pigot on the Irish Bench seemed an anomaly to wonder at, while it could hardly have been less than a rebuke to many of the learned gentlemen who sat by his side. Whether he judged between the people and the Crown, or between man and man, his conduct was marked by the same golden attribute of justice—by the same scrupulous adherence to a doctrine of right—which was above the reach of "fear, favor, or affection." In his recent trial of some of the cases arising out of the attack made by the police on the peope in the Park, his great abilities as a lawyer were displayed less conspicuously and made a less indelible impression on the public mind, than the calm impartiality which guided his every decision, and the high sense of justice which raised him so pre-eminently above the highest, as well as the lowest, of the titled menials of the government.

The deceased was born in the county of Cork in the year 1805, Called to the bar when he was twenty-one, he rose rapidly in his profession, and at the age of thirty had attained the dignity of King's Counsel. In the year 1839 he was elected as member for the borough of Clonmel, which he continued to represent in Parliament for seven years. Having passed during this time through the offices of the Solicitor and Attorney-Generalship, he was raised in the year 1846 to the position which he held until his death. On Monday, Dec., 22nd, between four and five o'clock he breathed his last. It is little to say of him that he was one of the most distinguished lawyers of his time, and that he was characterized no less by the greatness of his knowledge than by the caution and discrimination with which he exercised it. His title to our recollection and regrets rest upon more than this. In the eyes of all men he was a just judge. No one however heavily accused, or by however important an accuser, had anything to fear for the goodness of his cause in going before Chief Baron Pigot. Who will take his place, not merely in the Court of Exchequer, but the courts of justice in Ireland, now that he is gone? Who will guard the sacred fountains of justice and right with an eye so keen and a hand so free from stain? In vain we look around the circle of learned gentlemen he has left behind him, and though we may see learning, perhaps enough, and eloquence more than enough, we see none whom, laying our hands upon our heart, we could nominate as the successor of David Richard Pigot,

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF IRELAND'S PRESENT RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, a most influential magazine writes:—

English politics are at this moment in an unsettled, almost a chaotic state. It is not necessary to discuss the foreign policy of the country, for it no longer has a foreign policy. After the fate which befell the Black Sea Treaty, it is impossible to say what may not happen. But the domestic questions of the day are so grave and menacing that it would be strange if they did not occasion anxiety to the governing men of England. Her commerce is not prospering. The cancer of pauperism has not yet been reached by any remedial measures. Every year increasing numbers of the best class of mechanics seek homes in distant lands. In such a condition of society popular discontent assumes a more threatening form. A heavy responsibility will rest upon the next Ministry which governs England, no matter who may be at its head. Though the Protestant Church has been dismembered in Ireland, yet somehow Irish discontent has not yet becomes a mere tradition of the past. The Irish people are not quite content to till their soil and remain on the land of their fathers. Agrarian disturbances are by no means unknown. But it is no longer the Irish Church which can be used as a scapegoat. The demands of the Irish party now take a different form. There must be Home Rule. The land question must be dealt with, not as Mr. Gladstone dealt with it, but on the principle he adopted in the disendowment of the Irish Church. The landlords must be weeded out. Mr. Gladstone does not seem to be quite ready to respond to these demands. The hour has not yet struck, nor the call of duty summoned. But the call becomes stronger and stronger. It compels the older parties to bid alternately for its support. The Catholic priests announce what policy they wish to have carried out, and the Irish members obey. Their votes may easily turn the scale on a division. As for Protestant Ireland, its condition will some day form the theme of a melancholy page in history, but there are but few who pay any heed to it now. Recent legislation has proceeded on the theory that it is only the Catholic Irishmen who have any wrongs to be redressed. In many respects the United States present a favorable poin from which Irish Politics may be studied. Irish opinion finds at least as many opportunities of expressing itself as it can possibly find in Dublin, And what we see is that what the people really want is "Ireland for the Irish." They demand that England should relinquish the country altogether. That is the obvious meaning of Fenianism and Home Rule.

THE POPULATION OF IRISH-AMERICA.

The United States Census of 1870 showed that there were 1,855,827 of Irish-born people in the country. Taking with these the members of their families not reckoned in the official return, the aggregate is very much larger. The proportion of Irish Catholic to Irish Protestant emigration is thus calculated. In 1834 the population of Ireland was nearly 8,000,000, of whom nearly 81 per cent., or 6,500,000 were Catholics, The population in 1871 was 5,402,750, of whom 4,149,933. or about 77 per cent., were Catholics. Thus in 37 years, in which the emigration amounted to 3,000,000, the relative status of Catholics decreased by only 4 per cent. In 1870 the Irish-born people were scattered through 47 States of the Union in widely-varying proportions. New York State contained 528,806; Pennsylvania, 235,798; Massachusetts, 216,120; Connecticut, 70.000; Iowa, 40,000; California and Missouri, each 54,000. In New Mexico there were but 543 Irish, and in Utah only 504, the smallest representation of the nationality, to be found in any of the States. The whole number of Irish persons engaged in agriculture in 1870 was 138,425. Of these the larger numbers were in New York State, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan and Minnesota. A little more than seven per cent. of the Irish-born people in America follow agricultural pursuits.—*Boston Pilot.*

A serious riot occurred at the election in Limerick on the 16th inst., between the partizans of the two rival candidates for Parliamentary honors. Knives and pistols were freely used, and several persons were wounded. The police put down the riot after arresting several.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 24, 1874.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

☞Our friends and subscribers who desire to have an Irish National Journal on the Pacific coast will please take notice that we request them to send their subscriptions and renewals *at once*. Heavy expenses are incurred in issuing our paper, and we must rely on the promptitude of our subscribers to meet them. And we also hope that every Nationalist will exert himself in the formation of New Clubs.

To Our Country Subscribers.

We would wish to draw the attention of our subscribers and friends, particularly those in the country, to the full market report to be found on the eighth page of this issue. We intend for the future to make a regular weekly report of domestic produce a speciality in each number, and we have no doubt it will prove a useful reference to some of our friends. We also intend to furnish a financial and stock report corrected up to the latest date.

Agents Wanted.

We are anxious to secure agencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make THE IRISH NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feeling, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

☞ CLANCY, who lately served the subscribers of THE NATIONALIST in Hays' Valley and vicinity, is requested to call at this office and settle.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The convention to arrange for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, is summoned to its first meeting, at Irish-American Hall, on Sunday, the 1st of February.

The colored man, Bell, accused of cutting a man's head off a few months ago, in a saloon on the city front, and Bartley Freel, alias Barney Flynn, who is charged with having killed Allen, the "wickedest man in San Francisco," in the Bull Run Saloon, were arraigned in the Third District Court Monday morning to plead to indictments for murder. Freel said he had no lawyer, but was negotiating for one. He asked to have until the 1st day of February to plead. This was granted. Bell appeared smiling, and perfectly happy and unconcerned. His counsel, Judge Darwin, asked until Monday to plead which request was granted. He will endeavor and have the indictment quashed.

The Morton case was brought to a close Tuesday in the Police Court. Judge Louderback dismissed the charges against Mrs. Morton, as he said the evidence had shown that she had not married again with felonious intent. Mrs. Morton now stands in a peculiar position, having two husbands. Mr. Lumsden, whether or not the divorce is granted, will have to be freed from his bonds by a Court decree. Should the divorce pending between Mrs. Morton and her former husband be granted he can legally become her husband by marrying her again.

The increase in our population by emigration for the past year was 70,162 persons, of which 25,792 came by ships from foreign parts, and 44.376 came by the continental railroad. Of the arrivals nearly 18,000 were Chinese.

Of 79 candidates who applied for teachers' certificates 7 have received first grade cirtificates, 10 second grade, 15 third grade. The three male candidates were unsuccesful.

According to the Berlin journals the Poles in western Prussia are throwin every obstacle in the way of the teachers, who, in accordance with recent instructions, confine themselves to the use of the German language in schools. Parents, it is stated, prohibit their children from speaking German, endeavor to intimidate the teachers by anonymous threats, and throw the German school-books into the fire. It is narrated that in one village school in the district of Sthwetz, the teacher took great pains to teach the Polish children to sing the song, "I have devoted myself," etc. ("Ich hab' mich ergeben.") As soon as he arrived at the words, "My German fatherland," the children refused to repeat them after him, and threats and even corporal punishment had no effect.

A LADY APPOINTED ON A COMMITTEE.—At the weekly meeting of the Thurles Board of Guardians, held on Tuesday, George Ryan, Esq., Chairman, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Col. Knox, J. P.,: "Resolved, That Miss Pennellan Lenigan, of Castlefogarty, be placed on the list of members of the Holycross Dispensary Committee, in room of her father, the late James Lenigan, Esq., D. L."

The President says that when his term expires he will go to Europe with his family, to remain abroad until the residence he contemplates building in Washington is completed and ready for occupancy.

Lieutenant Waldron, of the Tipperary Artillery, and son of Laurence Waldron, Esq., D. L., Ballybrack, has appeared before a medical board in Dublin to test his physical fitness for a commission in the regular army, to which, it is expected, he will be shortly gazetted.

PACIFIC COAST.

A suit in ejectment has been commenced by Ella S. Cummings, to recover the property on which the Governor's Mansion is located. The papers have been served on Burbank, the watchman employed by the State to take care of the building, who is made the defendant in the suit. There is no law authorizing the State to be sued. The property was condemned or purchased for State purposes—*id est*, to erect a Governor's Mansion—under the last Administration. It may be expected that there is no possibility that such lawyers as Governor Haight and General Hamilton would have passed the title unless it was a perfect one. The plaintiff claims under a Mexican grant, and is understood she bases her claim on the following statement of the fact, that she is the posthumous daughter of a man named Clark, in whom the title originally vested; that her mother subsequently married Cummings; and that her mother and her husband, plaintiff's step-father, illegally conveyed the plaintiff's interest in the property to the State. The plaintiff is now a little over eighteen years of age.

At the Non-Morman meeting held last Monday night a Committee of forty-five was appointed to request from the Mayor the privilege of inspecting the books of the city officers, and in case of refusal, to institute legal proceedings to compel compliance. The resolutions set forth that non- Mormons pay nearly one-half of the revenue of Salt Lake, and that there is concealment and evasion in the reports of disbursements.

The nomination of a full Anti-Mormon ticket will be the result of a failure of the Mormon leaders to concede the demand of the non-Mormons for representation as minority in Common Council. Much old bad feeling has been revived in consequence of the persistent intolerance of the Mormans in Salt Lake.

A sad accident occurred on the Gonzales Ranch, at the Deep-Well Station on the old stage road to Los Angeles. A man by the name of William Casey was driving a seed-sower for John O'Toole. The team became refractory. In endeavoring to reduce the unruly animals to subjection, he was precipitated under the heels of the maddened brutes, and was so badly kicked before he could be extricated that he died in a few moments, The body was carried to Salinas, and then taken to Castroville for interment. He leaves no family.

One of the Vasquez gang was captured close to Millerton, San Joaquin county, Sunday night, by the forty vigilantes of Fresno county. When captured, he turned on his captors and said: "Some of you have stolen more cattle than I have money." When they bound him to take him with them, he remarked: "You might as well put the rope around my neck, for I don't want to go among the Americans again. I'm a goner anyhow."

A shooting affair took place at Lime Kiln, ten miles from Grass Valley. in which a man named Bickford shot Louis Francois, a Portuguese, in the thigh. Francois is not badly hurt. The trouble was about some mining ground, which both parties claimed. Bickford is out on bail and will be examined on the charge tomorrow.

A three-card monte sharp of Elko Nev., known as Jack Wiggins, attempted to shoot the porter in a sleeping car for preventing him from robbing a passenger. Wiggins was in the act of shooting when Officer Banks wrenched the revolver from him, and lodged him in jail.

John Russell, a machinist, who came to Portland on the "Idaho," was found dead on the "California" last Saturday morning. He had gone aboard without the knowledge of the officers of the ship, who proceeded to fumigate the ship with charcoal to kill the rats, and Russell was suffocated.

Donner Lake is not so deep as many were led to suppose. The report was current that years ago some parties tried to fathom it with a 1,700-foot line and found no bottom; but the Truckeeites have explored its depths and find that 200 feet from the surface will touch its bottom at the deepest place.

Over 500 beef cattle for the Fort Peck agency were run off by Indians, in Montana, about twenty-eight miles below Fort Benton, on the 15th. Two of the herders are missing, the military are in pursuit.

Blanco, the Mexican who was arrested at Bakersfield for the alleged murder of three men in Arizona, was taken from the City Prison in Oakland, on Saturday, by Sheriff Goodwin and is now on his way to Yuma county for trial.

On Sunday afternoon a Chinaman deliberately jumped into the slough at Sacramento and drowned. The Chinese say the devil prompted him to do it. "What a pity, says the Sacramento "Record," "he can't coax more of them to do likewise."

The Agricultural and Mechanical Exposition Company of Southern California, located in Los Angeles, filed their certificate of incorporation at Sacramento on the 19th inst.

John Kelly, who was injured last Thursday at the Richmond mine, Eureka, Nev. by a large rock falling on him, died Sundsy, from the effects of his injuries. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and about 33 years of age.

About four weeks ago, near Linden in San Joaquin county, Charles Walsh was kicked in the side by a mule, from the injuries of which he died on the 16th instant.

"Three-fingered Jack" and "Seven-up Joe" have been arrested in Los Angeles for robbing the Dexter Saloon in that place. Joe has turned State's evidence and most of the money has been recovered.

John Brennan, who shot Wm. Walls in Stockton in 1872, and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment, has been brought back from San Quentin, another trial having been granted him by the Supreme Court.

William Hickok, arrested and tried in Santa Cruz for shooting his father-in-law some four weeks ago at Soquel, has been acquitted.

A prisoner named Allen, en route from Yuba county to San Quentin for two years, for burglary, attempted suicide in the Sacramento County Jail by hanging himself, but was discovered in time to save him.

A boy named Keefe had one of his arms severely injured in the machinery at one of the plaining mills on First street Oakland, on Monday.

The dredgers and scows are in San Antonio Creek Oakland for shelter. The machine is in perfect order, and will be at work the very instant the weather will permit.

A large discharge of men has been made at Mare Island, the funds of the Construction Dehaving run low.

Letter from Father Lavelle.

"THE LEADERS OF THE PEOPLE."

TO THE EDITOR, "TUAM NEWS."

CONG, 15th Dec., 1873.

SIR—In your editorial strictures on Mr. Thomas Mooney's letter, published in your last issue, you have classed The O'Connor Don among "the respected leaders of the people."

As one of "the people," either in van or rere, I would ask when and where did the senior member for Roscommon ever "lead" the people?

I confess his faltering exhibition at the late Conference was such as to fill me with feelings akin to distrust.

"Under present circumstances," forsooth! "In conscience and honor," forsooth! "Present circumstances," "conscience and honor." indeed, must panoply The O'Connor Don against joining the *people's* cause; while yet you will hold him forth as one of the "leaders of the people."

I am far from questioning the "honor" or "conscience" of The O'Connor Don in matters political or otherwise; and therefore in the few remarks I made at the Conference I carefully avoided any reference to the *role* he was after playing; but I decidedly cannot permit him, without further certificate, to pass current in this province, or in the country at large, as a "leader of the people."

He has given an emphatic 'No" to the invitation to join the people's ranks in the cause of Federal Home Rule, "under present circumstances"—*i.e.*, until what his chivalrous brother not inaptly designated "the kid-glove gentlemen," condescended to soil their gentility by joining in the vulgar people's cause. Let him give up his "present circumstances," and cordially join the people in their honest, earnest, *national* demand, and the people will, I am sure, receive him as an able auxiliary, perhaps worthy to become a "leader." Until then, to talk about his leadership in a cause which he has spurned, is worse than futile.

He must wait, indeed, for the gentry to join in the movement. But why not set the example himself? Or is he to illustrate the old description of the rustic at the river's bank—

Rusticus expectat ad ripam dum amnis
Labitur. At labitur atque labetur in irrevocabile
tempus.

I quote from memory, and perhaps inaccurately; but the illustration stands. The Irishman who awaits the initiative or even early cooperation of the Irish gentry in Irish National movements is just as wise as the classic rustic at the river's bank.

I for one shall hail the accession of The O'Connor Don to the national ranks with pleasure and pride. But until he join the ranks I, as a veteran in the undying army, refuse to recognize him as my "leader."

I remain, yours truly,

PATRICK LAVELLE.

The long projected prize-fight between Jack Conklin and Bill Hogan took place in New York on January 21. They fought for $200 a side. The contest took place in a room in South Brooklyn. About sixty persons were present. Both men fought at catch weights and with only one month's training. The fight was a desperate one. After several rounds were fought, both men were in a frightful condition. After fighting seven rounds,, lasting fifty-four minutes, Hogan was declared the winner. Both were terribly punished.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of white Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair, and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. HEATH FIELD, BOGEL & CO., General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr L. Terry, Elko, Nevada.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM LANE, of River's View, Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland. He left Ireland three years ago, and came to America. When last heard from, about twelve months since, said to be on his way to California. Important information can be given him by addressing JOHN KENEALY, 30 Third street, San Francisco. Eastern papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED — OF MICHAEL LADEN AND PETER LADEN, Parish of Crosmolina, county Mayo. When last heard of in 1850, Peter was then in Liverpool, and Michael emigrated to the United States. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, JAMES LADEN, Altamonte Station, Alameda County, California. Eastern papers please copy.

Pring's Drug Store,

N. W. COR. HOWARD AND FOURTH STS.

DR. PRING HAVING REMOVED HIS DRUG Store to above address, intends to devote himself entirely to the business, consequently has given up practice. j1-1m

FURNISHING GOODS.

GREAT ROUTE AND CONFUSION

In consequence of the removal of the

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

James O'Hanlon

Is obliged to offer his Goods, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes of every description at Extraordinary Low Prices.
Call at 725 Montgomery street and see for yourselves

BOYS SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

THE CHEAPEST STORE on Montgomery St. my3-tf

NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN MITCHEL.

We have received the following communication from John Dillon, Esq., Hon. Sec.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
EUROPEAN HOTEL, BOLTON STREET,
DUBLIN, October 30, 1873.

EDITOR IRISH NATIONALIST:—Sir—We enclose to you the address of the Mitchel Testimonial Committee. This address is signed by the intimate friends of John Mitchel, and we trust that the Irish people will not prove so ungrateful as to refuse the sum which they are therein called on to subscribe. For the honor of Ireland, we ask you to co-operate actively with us in this work, and to assist in forming a Local Committee in San Francisco, to collect subscriptions, and forward them to the Treasurers. In case you think you could circulate our address in your locality, we shall be happy to send you as many copies as you may require.

We are, Sir. Yours Sincerely,

WILLIAM DILLON,
JOHN DILLON, } Hon. Secs.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

It seems to us, friends and admirers of our exiled fellow-countryman, JOHN MITCHEL, that a time has now come for giving some practical expression to the admiration and gratitude with which his life of long and faithful service in the cause of Ireland is regarded by the Irish people. Few men, if any, have shown a more unselfish love for Ireland—few, if any, have served Ireland more nobly—few have suffered more for Ireland than JOHN MITCHEL. We need no apology, then, in appealing to every Irishman who loves his country to aid us in proving to Mr. MITCHEL that, long exiled as he is, his name is still remembered in Ireland with love and gratitude.

After some enquiry and consideration we have decided on the following as a fitting form of testimonial. We ask the Irish people for the sum of £2,000, and we ask them to contribute the money immediately, so as to enable us to conclude our task within three months from the date of this address. If this sum be given us, we shall present it at once to JOHN MITCHEL as a free gift from the Irish people, and we shall at the same time take the liberty of expressing to him the wish of his countrymen to possess a complete edition of his writings, revised by himself, and their hope that it may prove a labor of love to him, at his leisure and convenience, to carry that wish into effect.

All who have read his "Jail Journal," his "History of Ireland since the Treaty of Limerick," or his Last Conquest (Perhaps)," will agree with us that Mr. MITCHEL is one of the most vigorous and original of living writers; a writer of whom Ireland may well be proud. His great literary powers have been steadily and unselfishly devoted to the service of Ireland; and we would regard it as a national loss that any of his writings should perish.

For these reasons it is that we propose to adopt the form of testimonial specified above. We trust that this Irish work of gratitude and duty may be crowned with signal success.

Ireland has never. heretofore, been wanting in gratitude to those who have suffered in her cause. To Irishmen of all classes, we confidently appeal to prove in this instance, by a great National Testimonial, that they are not ungrateful to the man who still remains an exile, charged with the one crime of having loved Ireland too well.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN MARTIN, M. P
P. J. SMYTH. M. P.
J. P. RONAYNE, M. P.
VERY REV. THOMAS BURKE, O. P.

Subscriptions may be addressed to any of the above-named Treasurers, at the European Hotel, or lodged in the National Bank to the credit of "The Treasurers of the MITCHEL Testimonial Fund." A full list of subscriptions received will be published weekly. All persons lodging money in the National Bank are requested to send in particulars, as to their names and amount of their subscriptions, to the Secretaries, to whom all communications should be addressed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK H. O'BRIEN. P. H. LYDON.

O'BRIEN & LYDON,

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

133 Third Street.....Bet, Mission and Howard

SAN FRANCISCO.

[dc29tf.]

---AT THE---

American Exchange Cigar Stand

You can always find a good assortment of the best brands of Imported Havana Cigars, Plug Tobacco etc. [dec27-tf.]

----AT THE-----

Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand

You can find a good assortment of Havana Cigars, and a full supply of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, etc [no29-tf]

P. HARTIGAN,

Wholesale & Retail Grocer,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to furnish them with Groceries, Teas, Hams, etc., and the Finest Brands of Wines and Liquors, at greatly reduced prices.

☞ Goods delivered free to all parts of the city. ☜

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

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Also, N. E. Cor. 12th and Folsom. [de13-tf

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This Evening.....January, 24, 1874.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS

Of the Celebrated Irish Actor-Author,

MR. BOUCICAULT.

This Evening, Saturday, January 24th,

Will be presented Boucicault's beautiful play

THE COLLEEN BAWN!

OR, THE BRIDE OF GARRYOWEN!

Myles Na Coppaleen.....Mr. Boucicault.

Saturday, January 24th,

FIRST BOUCICAULT MATINEE.—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

On Monday next—ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

519 MISSION STREET,
Between First and Second.....SAN FRANCISCO

Board and Lodging per week.....$4 50
Board and Lodging per Day..... 1 00
Single Meals..... 25
Lodging per Night.....50 and 25

Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge. JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor.
my24-tf

HUGH DOHERTY. E. R. BERMINGHAM

NEW FRANKLIN HOUSE.

No. 321 Pacific Street,
Corner of Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO

This House is a fire-proof building, newly built, and well ventilated. The rooms are furnished with Spring Beds, and well arranged for families or single persons.

Board and Lodging per week, from $5 to $6.

DOHERTY & BERMINGHAM.....Proprietors.

Passengers and Baggage conveyed to the House free of charge. ap19-tf

MANHATTAN HOUSE

705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway
SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging, per Week, - - $4 50.
Board, per Day, - - - - - 75c.

Good accommodations for Families.

N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.

JAMES CORNYN.....Proprietor
(Formerly of the Central House.) jy4-tf

MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL.

227 & 229 Secon street, San Francisco.

This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home.

Board per week.....$3 50
Six Meal Tickets for..... 1 00
Board and Lodging per Week..... 4 00
Single Rooms, with Board, per week..... 4 50

CHAS. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.
ap19-tf

CENTRAL HOTEL.

814 and 816 Sansome St., near Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Superior accommodations for families. All the rooms furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

Board and Lodging per week.....$5 00
Board per week..... 4 00
Single Meals..... 25
Lodgings per Night.....25 and 50

The Central Hotel Coach will be at every Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers and baggage to the house free of charge.

MICHAEL FARRELL.....Proprietor.
(Late of the Brooklyn House,) my24-tf

TUBBS' HOTEL,

Oakland, Cal.

Steam and Street Cars pass the Door. je21-tf

South End Oyster House.

FOR the Freshest, Juiciest and Fattest Transplanted or California Oysters, or a good Welsh Rarebit or Crab Stew, go to

MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE,

672 Howard St., near Third, (late of the Blue Wing Saloon.) sep13-tf

PROSPECTUS

.... OF THE ....

Monthly Irish National Magazine,

A Monthly Periodical Devoted to Irish National Politics and Literature.

The publishers consider that the magazine will afford a much needed medium through which subjects and views affecting the social and political future of the Irish race can be discussed in a liberal, independent and forcible manner, unfettered by local, personal or sectarian influences or preferences.

The tone of the magazine will be influenced by the firm conviction of the right of the people to govern themselves, and that a republican form of government alone guarantees and secures national and popular independence, and further that Irishmen aspiring to self-government should warmly sympathize with the efforts of other nationalities for popular rights. It also being believed that one of the most effective methods of advancing the material welfare of the Irish race, is by the advancement of the social and political importance of the Irish-American element, the magazine will warmly, energetically support measures or interests calculated to benefit the Irish element in the United States as a whole, and to centralize the influences of that element for the greatest good to the greatest number.

The magazine will be issued in large quarto form with paper cover. THE IRISH NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.. Cleveland, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Copy by Mail one Year (in advance)....$1.25
Five Copies, " " "..... 5.50
Single Copy..... 15 Cents.

All communications, remittances, etc., will be forwarded to WM. J. NICHOLSON, Manager IRISH NATIONAL MAGAZINE, Drawer 153, P. O., Cleveland, O. Office 78 and 80 Frankfort street, Cleveland, O.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 24, 1874.

[From Miss Brooke's "Reliques of Irish Poetry."]

IRISH NATIONAL POETRY.

THE CHASE.

Of this ancient Irish ballad, which is another of the Finian poems, Mr. Walker, author of the "Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards," says, in a letter to the translator—"The story is extremely interesting, and admirably well conducted; and for brilliancy of fancy, and powers of description, we may almost rank the author with Ariosto himself. * * * * The legend, which either gave rise to, or was taken from, the poem of THE CHASE, is frequently alluded to in many of the written, as well as traditional tales of the Irish. * * * I have never had an opportunity of visiting the scene of this poem, though I often saw Slieve Guillen at some distance, as I traveled through the county of Armagh. But a friend, whose business often leads him to that mountain, drew up at my request the following description, in which you will find mention of the lake, where the poet tells us, the gallant Finn paid so dearly for his complaisance, when he sought the enchantress's ring; and also of the cave whence she issued, when pressed by the Finian heroes to restore their beloved chief to his pristine form." The description in question is thus given:—"I am tenant to a lady for Slieve Guillen, and often visit it during the summer, to see my cattle. In July last (1788) I went over the extent of this mountain; from bottom to top it is reckoned two miles. On the summit there is a large heap of stones, which is called Cailleach Birnn's House, in which it is said Finn MacCumhal lies buried; and at 100 paces distance, on nearly the same level, there is a circular lake, the diameter of which is about 100 feet, and is about 20 feet deep. On one side of this lake another heap of stones is piled, and round it at all seasons is a beaten path, leading to the Old Lady's or Witch's House. Lately some peasants, expecting to find out this old woman (who, however, has at no time thought proper to appear), threw down her house, and came to a large cave, about 20 feet long, 20 broad, and 5 deep, covered with large flags, in which either the dame or money was expected; but only a few human bones were found. From the summit of this mountain, if the day happens to be clear, you command an extensive prospect of Lough Neagh, and all the circumjacent country."

OISIN. ST. PATRICK.

OISIN.

O son of Calphruin* !—sage divine!
Soft voice of heavenly song,
Whose notes around the holy shrine
Sweet melody prolong;

Did e'er my tale thy curious ear
And fond attention draw,
The story of that Chase to hear,
Which my famed father saw?

The chase, which singly o'er the plain,
The hero's steps pursu'd;
No one of all his valiant train
Its wond'rous progress view'd.

ST. PATRICK.

O royal bard, to valor dear,
Whom fame and wisdom grace,
It never was my chance to hear
That memorable Chase.

But let me now, O bard, prevail!
Now let the song ascend;
And, thro' the wonders of the tale,
May truth thy words attend!

OISIN.

O Patrick!—to the Finian race
A falsehood was unknown;
No lie, no imputation base,
On our clear fame was thrown;

But by firm truth, and manly might
That fame establish'd grew,
Where oft, in honorable fight,
Our foes before us flew.

Not thy own clerks, whose holy feet
The sacred pavement trod,
With thee to hymn, in concert sweet,
The praises of thy God;

Not thy own clerks in truth excell'd
The heroes of our line,
By honor train'd, by fame impell'd,
In glory's fields to shine!

O Patrick of the placid mien,
And voice of sweetest sound!
Of all thy church's walls contain
Within their hallowed round,

Not one more faithful didst thou know
Than Comhal's noble son,
The chief who gloried to bestow
The prize the bards had won!†

Were Morni's valiant son‡ alive,
(Now in the deedless grave,)
O could my wish from death revive
The generous and the brave!

Or Mac O'Dhuivne,§ graceful form,
Joy of the female sight;
The hero who would breast the storm,
And dare th' unequal fight.

Or he whose sword the ranks defy'd
Mac-Garra,‖ conquest's boast,
Whose valor would a war decide,
His single arm an host.

*The name of St. Patrick's father, as the saint himself informs us, in his Confession, was Calpornius; and his family of an estated, or what would now be called, a gentlemanly position in society.

† "In all these poems (observes Miss Brooke, respecting the Finian ballads,) the character of Oisin is so inimitably well supported, that we lose the idea of any other bard, and are for a time persuaded it is Oisin himself who speaks. We do not seem to read a narrative of events, wherein the writer was neither a witness nor a party—it is the Son, the Father, the Hero, the Patriot, who speaks." She then subjoins, from another of the Finian poems, the following literally-translated picture of Oisin's grief, at having so long outlived his illustrious father, Finn Mac Cumhal, and the Fenii. "To survive them (exclaims Oisin) is my depth of woe! the banquet and the song have now no charms for me! wretched and old—the poor solitary remnant of the Fenii! why, O why, am I yet alive? Alas! O Patrick, grievous is my state—the last of all my race—my heroes are gone—my strength is gone! Bells I now hear for the songs of my bards; and age, blindness, and woe, are all that remain of Oisin."

‡ The famos Goll, or Gaul Mac Morni, of the Golden Shield, previously mentioned.

§ Dermot Mac O'Dhuivne, a hero celebrated in Finian poetry, as well for his bravery as his beauty.

‖ Supposed to have been the King of Connaught, Mac Garraidh Mac Morni, spoken of in the War-Ode to Osgur, at the Battle of Gabhra.

(Continued in our next.)

According to advices from St. Petersburg, the Russian Government has under consideration a railway project for a direct route through Siberia to the principal Chinese and Japanese harbors. The line will be 7,000 versts in length, and is estimated to cost 360,000,000 roubles.

Sport in Santa Barbara.

A BULL-AND-BEAR FIGHT ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

[From the Santa Barbara Times.]

The bull-and-bear fight came off as advertised on the 1st inst., and was well attended. As early as one o'clock of that day teams, horsemen and pedestrians began leaving town for the scene of action; and seated behind one of Nick's fast horses, a reporter of the *Times* was dispatched to the scene. Arriving there, he found a circular corral about eight feet high, and above this were erected the seats intended for spectators. Inside the enclosure were two small apartments, into which the Torredors might dodge, and one large gate for horses. A trap-door connected the arena with the corral, where the bulls were confined, and the strong bear cage of stout planks and iron doors occupied the south side. When we arrived workmen were putting the finishing touches to the groove work and leveling off the ground. People were already thronging in, and by three o'clock not less than four or five hundred spectators had already assembled, about one-third of whom were ladies.

At 2:20 P. M. the men entered the arena, dressed in red knee breeches and jackets, and carrying small scarlet flags. Preparations were now made for bringing in the was immediately thrown and secured, and his horns bull, which entered five minutes afterwards. The animal sawed off. The question was now asked of the audience which they preferred first, the ride or play, and the crowd at once shouted, "ride!" A cord was then tied tightly around his bullship just back of the fore shoulders, and Chapareis, the rider, took his position upon the bull's neck, locking his feet under it, and grasping the cord. The order was given to turn him loose, which was done, and for the space of five or ten minutes there was a great deal of bucking, bellowing and goring done, but without unseating the rider.

This part of the fun being over, the teazing began. The bull was now terribly infuriated and dashed about; Chaparcis now stepped out, and skilfully playing with him for a time, at last took too great a chance, and was immediately struck by the bull, but, aside from being a little frightened at his narrow escape, and having the wind knocked out of him, he was unhurt. His companion now tried his hand at bull-teazing, waving his tiny flag, and jumping and dancing about like an insane French dancing master, but he was too slow, and he was likewise nailed by the bull against the side of the enclosure.

Both men now fighting rather slowly and shy of the bull, the crowd demanded the bear, and at three minutes to three, the victorious bull was taken out, and in nine minutes afterward a young steer was brought in and served in the same manner as his predecessor. Next entered three vaqueros, and their riatas having been dropped through the bars of the cage over Bruin, all seemed in readiness for this branch of the business; here occurred a delay, as no rope of sufficient length was to be had, and it was necessary to send to town to get one, and it was not until 4 P. M. that his bearship made his appearance, and being dragged near the bull immediately grabbed his opponent by the nose. The bull bellowed piteously, and struggled hard to break his bonds, but his efforts were futile. The two animals were now secured together by a stout rope, the horses taken out and the fun of bear baiting began. From the very beginning poor Bruin had the worst of the bargain, being knocked down by his adversary an innumerable number of times, and gored repeatedly, and at twenty minutes to five the victory was awarded to the bull.

DARING ROBBERY IN DETROIT.—About 6:30 on the evening of January 5th, a buggy was driven by two men to the corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues, and one alighted and threw through the large window of E. Reidy's ticket and exchange office two huge stones tied in cloth, shivering it to atoms. He then grasped through the hole a package of about $500 in bills, jumped into the buggy, and the pair were blocks away with their booty before any effective search was set on foot. This was the most daring robbery committed here in years.

A HOTEL waiting girl of Davenport, Iowa, named Mrs. McQuade, has fallen heir to an estate in Ireland worth over $1,000,000. The estate has been in chancery for about fifty years, and it is just now it has been settled who is to have it. The maiden name of the heiress was Kate Stewart. She married a hotel clerk a short time ago, who, in company with his wife, goes to Ireland to claim his property.

THE NEW LINE TO AUSTRALIA.—The first steamer of the new line which carries the mails to the Australian Colonies, via the Sandwich Islands and Fiji, will leave San Francisco on the 31st instant. Correspondence should be forwarded to the San Francisco distributing Post Office. The rates of postage are ten cents to the Sandwich Islands, and twelve cents to the Australian Colonies. Prepayment is required. The Postmaster-General of New South Wales was at the Post Office Department last week, and arranged with Postmaster-General Creswell a postal treaty. It will provide for an exchange of steamer mails by the new line of steamers on the same terms as those already established by the postal convention with New Zealand.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF HORACE GREELY. The Joint Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce presented to the family of Horace Greeley an illustrated album, containing the proceedings of the Common Council on his death. Whitelaw Reid and John F. Cleveland were present by invitation. Mayor Havemeyer, in making the presentation to the Misses Greeley, delivered a speech highly eulogizing the honored deceased.

AT a conferenee of National School Teachers in Cork, lately, Mr. Ronayne, M. P., said the condition of the teachers was disgraceful. They were paid worse than railroad workmen. The conduct of the Government was, he said, suicidal, because, having trained young men at the public expense in the model schools, their wretched pay drove them to foreign countries. Resolutions in favor of a better rate of pay and State provision for houses for teachers were adopted.

THE death is announced of General Nino Bixio, one of the companions of Garibaldi in the raids which overthrew the Neapolitan Kingdom and laid the foundations of the Kingdom of Italy.

THE ASHANTEES REINFORCED.—Despatches have been received from Sir Garnet Wolsey, stating that the King of Dahomey, with a large force of his subjects, has reinforced the Ashantees. An advance has been agreed upon between the two tribes.

THE public sales of ecclesiastical property in Rome are attended by elaborate formalities. A candle is lighted at the beginning of the bidding, and when the virgin candle burns out, the hammer comes down, and the lot is adjudicated to the highest bidder.

TEN years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary is the sentence of ex-Senator Graham, the defaulting bank President.

A RESERVATION for the Grosventre, Blood, Blackfeet, Piegan and River Crow Indians is to be established in northwestern Montana.

A WESTERN woman complains that since her husband joined the Patrons of Husbandry he has sown nothing but wild oats.

STEAMER TRAVEL.

OPPOSITION TO SACRAMENTO.

Through by Daylight!

THE STEAMER

S. M. WHIPPLE,

BRADBURY.....Master

Will, until further notice, leave VALLEJO STREET WHARF, San Francisco

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

At half-past ten o'clock A. M.

Returning—Will leave foot of N Street, Sacramento, Every Wednesday and Saturday, at seven o'clock A. M., sharp, touching as Benicia, Rio Vista and Collinsville.

Fare	$1 00
Freight, per ton	$1 50
Meals	50
Berths	50

Also, until further notice, will leave Vallejo street Wharf, San Francisco,

EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY,

At 7½ o'clock A. M.,

For Antioch, touching at Benicia, New York, and Pittsburg.

Returning—Will leave Antioch at 2½ P: M., same day, making the same landings.

E. K. WHIPPLE, Proprietor.

For further particulars inquire on board of the Boat, or to S. E. HERRICK, Agent, 126 Clay street, San Francisco.

A. BREWER, Agent, Sacramento. je28-tf

The Favorite and Fast Sailing

STEAMER

MARE ISLAND,

MAGUIRE.....Mast

This splendid steamer has just been newly fitted up, and can now be chartered for Picnic or Excursion Parties on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Market street wharf. my24-tf

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HENRY C. BLAKE,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,

418 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Instruments drawn up carefully in legal form, and at reasonable charges. Depositions taken at all hours in any part of the city. Residence, 937 HOWARD ST., (between 5th and 6th Sts.) je14tf

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FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES

For Hire.

Richard Dowling.....Proprietor

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies for hire at the most reasonable rates.

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SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1856.]

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A LARGE AMOUNT OF New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand large stock of

Manila Rope, all Sizes,
Tarred Manila Rope,
Hay Rope.
Whale Line, etc. etc.

TUBBS & CO.,

611 and 613 FRONT STREET

my3-tf

Wall Paper,

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GIBB & CO.'S

Paint, Oil and Varnish House,

739 MARKET ST. (Opposite Dupont.) jly19-t

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

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A large assortment of Mechanics' Tools. Levels made to order and repaired. Tools ground ready for use and Plain Irons fitted and ground ready for use. aug9-t

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Jacob Strahle & Co.,

....SOLE AGENTS FOR....

DELANEY'S

Patent Steel Wire Cushions.

Two First Premiums in 1871 for our Latest Design "GRECIAN CURVE" Table, with Four Legs, for Beauty, Style and Durability.

Billiard, Jenny Lind and Pigeon Hole Tables, Keno Sets, Dice, Dominoes, Ten Pins and Balls, Cue Leathers, Chalk, Etc., Etc.

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POST OFFICE Box 1,989

Always on hand, a full stock of Billiard Goods. The Largest House on the Pacific Coast. The Lowest Prices. my10-tf

"SPIERS & POND SALOON"

COR. BUSH AND KEARNY STREETS.

"JAMISON," "DUNVILLE" "MURPHY," "BURKE,"

Or any other good brand, and all other drinks.

HAYES & CO.....Proprietors.

'SPIERS & POND SALOON.'

COR. BUSH AND KEARNY SREETS. mh29-tf

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Empire Hotel,

311 and 313 PACIFIC STREE,

BET. BATTERY AND SANSOME, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

FREE BATHS.

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APPARATUS AND COMPOUND,

FOR the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung, Fever and Heart Diseases, and all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs. Patented December 14, 1872. Office, southeast corner Market and Second. Office hours, 10 A M to 12 M 2 to 4 P M and 6 to 7 P M. References given. je 28-t

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Warranted from six to seven years. All orders executed with the utmost dispatch. aug2tf

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Printing, Engraving and Book-binding. Blank Books, Music, Newspapers and Periodicals aug30-tf

THIRD ST. EXCHANGE,

NO. 101 THIRD ST. (S. E, cor. of Mission.)

aug2tf GINTY & SHANNON, Proprietors.

JOHN COONEY,

Bottler of Porter and Ale,

417 POWEL ST., (Between Sutter and Post Sts.)

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Cider in Bottle and on Draft, Tennant's Ale, Blood, Wolfe & Co's. Dublin Stout,

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LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,

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And No. 11 Post Street....(Opposite Masonic Temple,) SAN FRANCISCO.

The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained. my17-tf

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....HOME AGAIN AT THE....

RUSS HOUSE SALOON

MONTGOMERY STREET. my10-tf

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FASHIONABLE MILLINERS.

No. 30 Third Street, between Mission and Market Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

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First class work guaranteed aug2tf

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 43 SECOND ST. (opposite Jessie St.)

Constantly on hand a choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beavers and Vestings, which will be made to order on reasonable terms. Particular attention given to MILITARY UNIFORMS. jly5-t

MERCHANT TAILOR.

$6 00!

Pants to Order..... $6.

M. SHORT,

No. 527 Commercial Street, San Francisco, jy4-tf,

MUSIC AND DANCING.

Sanders' Dancing Academy,

New Montgomery Street.

APPLY DAILY FROM NINE O'CLOCK A. M. till FIVE P. M.

SELECT PRACTICE PARTIES on Tuesday and Saturday evenings at eight o'clock.

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Wood, Coke, & Charcoal Dealer,

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Storm & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WOOD AND COAL.

ORDER OFFICE:—No. 329 Montgomery street, near California. Yard and Mill, Berry Street, near foot of Third San Francisco. fy 16-tf

THE MAHON HOUSE

San Rafael.

THIS CHARMING AND PLEASANT Summer Resort for Families is now open and ready to receive visitors. Elegantly furnished.

my-10 M. O'CONNOR & J. JULIAN, Proprietors.

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

JOHN T. KELLY'S

Bar and Billiard Rooms,

840 MARKET STREET,

Opposite Fourth street.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Finest quality of Ales, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. my17-tf

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Harrngton & Loftis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Wines and Liquors

744 MARKET STREET,

Between Kearny and Dupont.....SAN FRANCISCO

Bottled Ale and Porter, by the bottle, dozen or gross constantly on hand. Families supplied.

All orders promptly attended to. jly26-tf

The Seal Rock House.

CAPT. HENRY FERNNO, - - - Proprietor

This pleasant wayside resort is situated on the Ocean Beach, near the Cliff, and is the only place on the route where parties taking the drive can procure

The Best Liquors and Cigars, for 12½ cents. jy4-tf

HIBERNIA HALL,

246 THIRD STREET,

McMANUS & MURPHY.....PROPRIETORS.

The best Wines and Liquors constantly on hand. Dublin and London Stout. Irish and Scotch Whiskey. mh29-tf

T. P. WALL,

Cosmopolitan Sample Rooms,

No. 50 Third Street,

(BETWEEN STEVENSON AND MISSION STREETS)

SAN FRANCISCO,

Makes it a speciality to offer unusual inducements to customers, so that he may secure a considerable

Family Trade.

He imports directly for himself the finest brands of

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And offer them for sale at the lowest business profits. He has refitted his SAMPLE ROOMS in an elaborate manner, and opened in connection therewith a large apartment suitable for Society and Club Meetings, as well as a READING ROOM where the most important daily and weekly newspapes are on file. His importations being specially intended for family use, he respectfully solicits a call and trial o the class and price of goods he offers to the public.

Good Bourbon Whisky, $2 75 per gallon, or 50 cents per bottle.

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Superfine, $4 50 per gallon or $1 25 per bottle.

Wine of all varieties at proportionate rates.

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BILLIARD HALL,

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Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars....English Ale and Porter on Draught....Ale, Beer and Porter Five cents per Glass....Genuine Staffordshire Ale.

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ENTRACHT SALOON,

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Between Eighth and Ninth.....SAN FRANCISCO.

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dc4-tf

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

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Board and Lodging per week, from	$5,00 to $6,00
Meals	25
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The Cars pass the Hotel every fifteen minutes to a parts of the city. jy4-tf

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N. W. corner Clay and Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Printing of Every Description Neatly and Chesply done.

Billheads.....$3 to $4 per 1000.

Cards.....$2 50 and Upwards.

mh9-tf

Glimpses of Ancient Ireland.

THE DRUIDS.

AMONG the mysteries which darkly loom out of the antiquity of Ancient Ireland the origin and office of the Druids are most mysterious. Yet mention of pre-Christian Ireland at once suggests the mystic figure of the Druid, veiled in the shadow of a thousand dim traditions, and surrounded by the lurid light of legends born of the awe and superstitious fancies of the past. Not only in Ireland, but in Celtic Britain and Gaul, was the Druid a prominent feature of society. Sixty years after the birth of our Saviour the Roman Pliny speaks of the Druids of Britain as famous among their brethren for their skill in the arts of magic and the darker sorts of scientific wisdom. He could not speak of the Driuds of Ireland for the simple reason that neither Roman conquest nor, to any considerable degree, Roman knowledge extended to this country. The British Druids, we are told, had their principal seat in the island of Anglesea, and spent their time chiefly in the cultivation and exercise of their magical arts. Whence came the beginnings of their knowledge no one knows. Some say it was founded upon half-forgotten fragments of the doctrines of the Greek Pythagoras, ; others that it had an origin much more ancient, and arose with the magic or wise men of the distant and fabulous East. Whatever may have been the origin of their doctrines and rites, when they first appear to us we find them famous for their learning and magic, and exercising an extremely powerful influence on people among whom they dwelt. With a reverence for the future, which has become one of their traditional characteristics, they considered it unlawful, in the celebration of their rites, to shut out from the view of the worshipper the works of the Deity whom he worshipped, by the use of temples "made with hands." The oak was especially sacred in their eyes, and under its shadow they performed their mysteries and paid their gloomy tribute of adoration to the 'unknown God." This tree they regarded in its beauty, its strength, and its magnificent manifestation of the prolific power of nature, a symbol of deity. For the mistletoe they had also a particular regard. One of their most solemn ceremonies was that of cutting it down from the oak round which it clung. It is not necessary to tell any young lady or gentleman arrived at the age of discretion, how the mistletoe is regarded now. Without ever intending it, Druidism, which was the gloomiest of all systems, religious or philosophic, has bequeathed to us one of the most charming features in the entertainments of the Christmas drawing-room. How many, however, of those who playfully claim and suffer the penalty of passing under its mystic branch, are aware that they involuntarily (perhaps voluntarily) are paying homage to the sentiments and superstitions of two thousand years ago.

Among the Irish Druids the "sepulchral yew" was the most sacred of trees. They had a particular regard for the oak, but they reverenced the yew. Its sombre and self-contained aspect seemed fittingly to mark it as the Emblem of a deity who to them was a being of isolation and gloom. The mountain ash, or roan-tree, was also esteemed sacred, and was used in many of their ceremonies. Among these was trial by ordeal. In order to attest the innocence of an accused woman (this particular kind of ordeal appears to have been confined to women), she was obliged to lick an adze of bronze which was heated in a fire made of roan-tree or blackthorn. It is unecessary to say that the superstition in favor of the blackthorn still survives, though it may not be so generally known that the roan-tree is still the object of a regard more reverential. In some parts of Ireland it is the custom for cautious housewives to encircle their churns with branches of the plant as a protection against the malignancy of witch and fairy, and for the purpose of helping the quantity and quality of their butter.

Of the religious belief of the Druids we have no distinct knowledge. We know from the places selected by them for the celebration of their rites, and from the adoption as sacred emblems of certain trees and plants, that their regard for the manifestations of nature must have taken in some sort the form of worship, whether of nature itself or something beyond it; and we know that this something, some say by the sacrifice of human beings. Of this however, as far at least as regards the Irish Druids there is no particle of evidence. That they did sacrifice, however, is certain. We know, moreover, that like the priests of the Roman and Greek periods, they were addicted to augury. From the flight and dissection of birds, but chiefly from the manifestations of the clouds and stars, they were in the habit of drawing notions of fortune and futurity. From customs and sentiments not yet quite extinct we can still point to some of their greatest holidays. The first of May was one of them. Who does not think of the feelings and associations which cling around this day with pleasure? Who is so destitute of imagination as not to feel that it is invested with a charm and a value, we will not say sanctity, above the ordinary dates of time? Now the contest between winter and spring is ended, and the supremacy of the sun fully estabiished. A new soul has come into the world. It breaks forth in flower, and grass, and tree, and flashes in the fresh brightness of the river. The beauty of the period seems to have penetrated even the habitual gloom of the Durid. He adopted the day as one sacred to the gods, and made it the occasion of a solemn yet joyous festival, In his ceremonies he acknowledged the fertility and power of Nature, and her triumph over the tyranny of winter. There was poetry as well as mystery in the doctrines of the Druids. They appreciated the bright as well as the dark side of things; and the very gloominess of their rites would seem to indicate their reverence for a Deity who to them was veiled in darkness.

Fire was an element which would seem to have been held especially sacred by the Druids. Of the reason of this we are not absolutely certain. It may have been because it was originally drawn from the sun, the husband, so to speak, of productive nature, and the most glorious representative of the Deity who was the author of all things. It is stated, but it seems incorrectly, that the ancient Irish, like the Persians, were sun-worshippers. They regarded the luminary merely as the vivifying power of he world, and on May Eve, which is still to many a period of spells and superstitions, all the fires in Ireland were put out to be rekindled from one light from its beams. Some remnants of the custom still lingers in the fires which we may still often see blazing on the hill-tops at night during this mystic season.

Among their other qualifications the Druids professed to have the gift of prophecy. A story is told of King Dathi the last Pagan monarch of Ireland, bearing a singular resemblance to one related by Shakespeare of Macbeth. Entering the royal chamber one morning, a Druid saluted Dathi as King of Alba (Scotland). "I am not King of Alba," said the king, "why call me so?" "But you shall be," said the Druid, "you will invade the country and take possession of it, and, not only will you be King of Alba, but of Britain and Gaul." Conquest being thus so confidently suggested, the King arose and consulted his counsellors, telling them what the Druid had said. An expedition was at once set on foot for the invasion of the countries named, which, we are informed, he overran and conquered, but in the height of his triumph, he was killed by lightning at the foot of the Alps. How like the story of Macbeth and the witches, who at first had hailed him as "King that shall be," but against whom afterwards he had such good reason to exclaim—

> "Those juggling fiends—
> That palter us in a double sense,
> That keep the word of promise to our ear,
> And break it to our hope."

The Druids did not immediately disappear with the introduction of Christianity. Mention of them is made as existing in isolated parts of the country long after the time of St. Columbkille, who flourished in the latter part of the 6th century. To this day they have left, in a thousand popular practices and superstitions, traces of their power. Closely identified with the pre-Christian past of Ireland, they are yet so intangible to the eye of the historian that they appear little more than the outlines of grave and solemn figures—half veiled in mystery and gloom—and almost as awful to the vague conceptions of our imagination as the shadowy apparitions seen by the affrighted peasant on the German mountains.

A WASHOE METEOR.

Remarkable Celestial Phenomenon at Virginia City.

We have the following particulars in regard to an immense and very remarkable meteor observed at this place on the evening of the 5th by John S. Kaneen, Superintendent of the Virginia Gas Company. Others may have seen the strange sight, but mention of it has been made to us by no one but the gentleman named. The hour at which it appeared (about six o'clock in the evening) is one when the majority of our people are at dinner; still the phenomenon was so remarkable that not a few persons must have observed it. Mr. Kaneen says he had just finished his dinner and walked out to look after the street lamps, which had just been lighted. He was standing under a new style of street lamp, just received from New York, which is placed near the upper gasometer, at the corner of Union and E streets, when there came a flash of light so dazzlingly white and bright that it caused him for an instant to close both eyes. Opening his eyes almost instantly, he beheld falling perpendicularly from the heavens a ball of what seemed white fire of intense brilliancy, about the size of a wash-tub. The huge meteor descended as swiftly as a flash of lightning, apparently falling directly to the earth. From where he stood it was in a direct line with Piper's Opera House and the "Enterprise" building, which was nearly southwest from his standpoint.

To him the meteor appeared to fall directly into D street, between the Opera House and the "Enterprise" building. Just before it passed down behind the roof of the Opera House, the meteor divided into a great number of fragments, apparently about the size of a man's fist. These, darting out and showering down from the main globe of fire, presented, as Mr. Kaneen describes it, much the appearance of the ribs of an umbrella when stripped of its covering, the streaks of fire streaming down on all sides of where the main ball of nucleus had been seen. So positive was Kaneen that the meteor had fallen in D street, at the point named above, that he stood listening for some seconds after its disappearance to hear the crash of its fall, and he even came up to D street and hunted about for some time in front of the Opera House, in the expectation of being able to find some of the fragments he had seen showered on all sides. We scarcely need say that in this he was disappointed. He says that although the meteor was a pure, dazzling white color, it threw a bright blue glare upon all the buildings before him. This strange, unearthly glare he particulary noticed spread over the Opera House, the "Enterprise" building, Black's large brick building, the Oro Hotel and the smaller buildings between those which were in sight.

Although the meteor appeared to fall in this city, it doubtless in reality fell hundreds if not thousands of miles away to the southwest. The point where Mr. Kaneen stood is probably 200 feet lower than the site of the Opera House, therefore the meteor might well seem to fall behind the roof of that building. The light shed by the Celestial visitor was so intense that Mr. Kaneen says the powerful lamp under which he stood (said to be three times as strong as an ordinary street lamp), seemed to be utterly obscured. We expect to hear of the same meteor having been seen in the East and perhaps in some places in the southern part of California. —[*Virginia City Enterprise.*

THE LONDON IRISH HOME RULERS. — A meeting of the Metropolitan Irish Home Rulers was held lately, in Grafton Hall, Soho, London. There were present Messrs. De Morgan, Lynch, Cooke, Professor Davis, and others. Mr. Morgan took the chair and, in a lengthy speech, endeavored to show that absolute repeal of the Act of Union was the only genuine cure for all Irish ills. Speaking of the concession of self-government to Ireland by the British House of Commons, the speaker said that no such concession could be expected from any English Constitution in St. Stephen's. Referring to a recent speech by Mr. Disraeli on his reasons for refusing to concede an Independent Parliament House to Ireland, the speaker remarked that though Mr. Disraeli had given for one of his reasons that Ireland had too small a population for self-government, he (the speaker) could point out the Isle of Man and various English dependencies, whose population, though falling infinitesimally smaller than that of Ireland, had their own Parliaments. He felt sure that absolute independence of English legislation in any form would prove a benefit to Ireland. Respecting amnesty to the Irish political prisoners, he felt Mr. Gladstone would have thrown open their prison doors. Mr. Cooke, as an Englishman, deplored the condition to which his forefathers had reduced Ireland. He felt it to be the duty of Englishmen to secure for Ireland equal independence with that of England. Professor Davis expressed his conviction that Irishmen were bound to take into their own hands the regeneration of their own country. Nothing could be gained by granting a Parliament subject to English Imperial supervision. The meeting then terminated.

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[From the Commercial Herald.]

MARKET REPORT.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

There continues an active demand for Wheat at good prices, both for milling and export. It is somewhat surprising to remark the scantiness of supplies offered through customary and regular channels. The great bulk of the grain held is evidently well concentrated in a few strong hands, either by Grangers operating upon the Co-operative plan or Union, or else purchased and controlled by two or three leading export buyers. At all events, there are very few crop lots offered in the regular way, and this peculiarity of the grain trade is creating more or less remark upon 'Change, and it is to this effect: We, the merchants and traders of San Francisco, are compelled to pay a quarterly tax, and take out a license at heavy cost for the privilege of doing business, and yet here steps in a wealthy farmer from the country, presents himself to the Merchants' Exchange during business hours, and sells his thousands of tons of wheat without let or hindrance, paying no entrance fee, tax, or license. This is certainly unjust to the produce commission merchants, and is a wrong that ought to be corrected. The fact is, there are altogether too many men doing business in this city "on the sly;" they come here from the country, open an office, and act as buying and selling agents for their firm or friends inland, put up no business sign or name, and yet have an abiding place here, are protected under our laws, and do nothing to help carry the burdens of the city. This is certainly an infringement upon our rights, and the managers of the Produce Exchange, as well as those of the Merchants' Exchange, ought to establish more stringent rules for the protection of their members and patrons.

We remark a renewal of the Eastern demand for Barley, with sales to some extent for Chicago and Milwaukee, the same now going forward by rail. We also note shipments to New York via Isthmus of Panama.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company offers to carry Wool, and to make contracts for the carrying of the same, to New York, via Panama, for 1½c ₱ lb gold. This looks cheap upon its face, yet Wool shippers inform us that they prefer to ship overland by rail for various reasons. In the former case heavy insurance is requisite to cover the sea risk, while by rail the rate, though nominally dearer, is actually cheaper, because no insurance is requisite, and the Wool reaches its destination in better condition than via Panama.

We remark a decided rise in the price of Indian Corn, by reason of unexpected light receipts from the South, probably owing to the late heavy rains rendering the roads almost impassable. This staple grain is beginning to attract more attention than formerly. It was heretofore esteemed an uncertain crop in this State, owing to the uniform cool nights during the summer, but the more planted the greater encouragement given to producers both North and South, and in the future its product will undoubtedly be largely increased.

This season's rainfall to date approximates 16 inches, being about double that of a corresponding period of last year, but much less than that of 1872 season. The rivers are now full, and the ground well saturated, the mountains covered deep with snow, and the general outlook for the agriculturist and miner exceedingly hopeful.

FLOUR—The production of this staple article in California during 1873 is thus stated by a correspondent at Vallejo: Manufactured and bought by Starr Mills in 1873, 214,700 bbls; exported to Liverpool by same, 59,691 bbls: and purchased Wheat, 92,000 tons, ranging from $1 60 to $2 32½ ₱ cental. Golden Age, Golden Gate, and other city mills manufactured about 250,000 bbls; Stockton, 95,000; Marysville, 80,000; Sacramento, 215,000; Santa Clara, 72,000; other mills, 60,000. The Kitty Coburn carried to ports in Central America 2,745 bbls Extra; the Costa Rica also carried to same 498 gunnies and 600 qr sks do. The Malay for Hongkong is yet on the berth taking on Superfine, to be followed by the steamship Colorado, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The price of Extra and Superfine remains unchanged, ruling rates the same as for weeks past, say $5 50@5 75 for Superfine; Extra Superfine, $6; Baker's and Family Extra, $6 50@7 ₱ 196 lbs, the latter a jobbing price for best silk-dressed.

WHEAT—The quotation for Liverpool Club of 15s, sent by and to the Associated Press, was evidently a blunder, not being corroborated by any other authority, and was from the first discredited by all in the business. It was, however, a week or more before the correction was made and the outside figure reduced to 14s 2d. The market with us has undergone no important change for some time past. 1,100 tons purchased some days ago at $2 30; since then about 50,000 sks taken for export at $2 27½@2 30, with occasional lots of moderate dimensions at $2 25 ₱ cental. Liverpool quotations for average, 13s 7d@13s 10d; club, 14s @14s 2d.

BARLEY—The demand for choice Brewing continues good, some 8,000 sks secured for Illinois and Wisconsin, to go overland. The Panama steamer Costa Rica also carried for New York 2,395 ctls Brewing at a low freight. We quote Coast at $1 30@1 45; Bay, $1 45@1 55. Extra choice is held at $1 60@1 65. It is believed that ere long we will have an active interior demand for feed purposes just so soon as the roads dry up to be passable for heavy teams.

OATS—The market is fully stocked and the demand very light. Trade is exceedingly dull, and prices more or less nominal, say $1 50@1 80 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Supplies from all quarters are light and prices in consequence have risen from $1 30 to $1 50 ₱ ctl, and in a few instances $1 55@1 60 has been paid.

BUCKWHEAT—The last sales of which we have any knowledge were at $2 75 ₱ ctl, but since then the supply has run short, and the price advanced to 4@4½c.

RYE—The offerings are very light; price $1 75@1 80 ₱ cental.

FLAXSEED—The present price is 3c, but the oil mills offer 3¼c for next crop, as an inducement for increased production in the State.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—The mill price for the former, $20, and the latter, $30 ₱ ton, for jobbing lots.

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price to the trade is yet $32 50, less the customary discount.

MUSTARD SEED—There is a light demand for White at 1½@2½c. Brown and Red, 2@3½c, according to quality.

BEANS—Jobbing prices rule as follows: Bayos, 2¾@2½c; Butter, 4@4½c; Pea, 4c; Small White, 3¼@3½c; Pink and Red, 2¼@2½c.

HOPS—We have no sales to report; the market very quiet and prices nominal, say 32½@35c.

HAY—The supply is free, with a fair demand at $14@17 50 for small cargo lots.

ALFALFA SEED—The demand is good, with jobbing sales at 18@20c.

HIDES—There is a good demand for Dry, which are coming in very slowly. Buyers are ready to pay 18@19c cash. The market for Wet Salted is quite dull at 8½@9c, usual selections.

TALLOW—There is very little offering of really good quality, while the demand is fair at 6½@7c. Tallow and Grease of very inferior quality are plenty, selling at 4½@5c, with light demand. Very little refined in the market, quotable at 9@9½c.

HONEY—The market is fully supplied with strained. Prices are merely nominal—say 8@12c, according to quality. Comb is in light supply, quotable at 20@25c for choice. Strained in 2-lb cans is worth $3 25; Comb in 2-lb cans, $4 ₱ doz.

BEESWAX—Very quiet. Light stock on hand, but no inquiry. Can be bought at from 25c to 30c.

LEATHER—We have no material change to note in values; business at present rather slack.

WOOL—The stock on hand January 1st is being gradually reduced, and no doubt we shall have but little good Fall clip left by the time the Spring clip is due. The trade is quiet, but very steady and at fair rates. We note sale of a nice parcel of very clear Lamb's Wool from Humboldt County at 26c, and the operations in good shipping grades have been quite large since our last footing up, about 500,000 lbs, within the range of 14@22½c.

POULTRY AND GAME—In consequence of the bad roads it is quite difficult to fully supply the market, but as the demand has been quite light for the week prices have not changed materially. We quote Hens and Roosters, $7@8; Broilers, $5 50@6 50; tame Ducks, $8@10 ₱ doz; tame Geese, $2 25@2 50 ₱ pair; Turkeys, live, plenty at 15@16c ₱ lb; dressed do, 16@18c ₱ lb. Game is in fair supply with moderate demand. Hare, $2 50@3 ₱ doz; Quail $1 75@2; Snipe, 75c@$1; English do, $1 50@2; wild Geese, best, $2@3 50; Mallard Ducks, $4@4 50; small do, $2@2 50 ₱ doz.

CATTLE—Beef of really choice quality is quite scarce and high, while inferior and poor is plenty and at low prices for the season. Calves are very scarce. Mutton in moderate supply at good prices. Our quotations are at slaughterer's prices: Beef, ₱ quarter, 4½@6c for inferior qualities; 7@8c ₱ lb for choice. Mutton, 7@8c. Calves, 7@7½c. Hogs are scarce and in good demand. We quote live at 5@5½c, and 7½@8c for dressed, the latter for choice small Hogs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—The market is for the time entirely bare of fresh Roll Butter, which has advanced within the week to 35@40c ₱ lb, but the price will probably recede to 30c with fresh arrivals, and then we expect to see liberal shipments East. Pickled Butter is in good demand at 25@32½c. We note one car-load of say 150 firkins Eastern returned this week. California and Eastern Cheese in good supply, with a moderate demand at 15@17c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs are in good demand and firm at 45@47½c.

ONIONS—The supply is light, with small sales at 1¾@2c as extremes, latter for choice in jobbing lots.

POTATOES—The City Weigher reports 35,615 sks of Sweet Potatoes as being the amount received from Old River during 1873, against 50,427 sks for the corresponding time of the year before, showing quite a falling off, caused by less acres being planted; also, more early Potatoes were shipped this season, which, if allowed to grow to full size, would have made the deficiency less. We quote choice Humboldts at $1@1 12½; Monterey and Petaluma, 95c@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—During 1873, 22 full cargoes of fruit arrived from Tahiti, and one from Navigator's Islands, bringing 4,084,000 Oranges and 110,481 Cocoanuts. The California crop of Oranges and Lemons for the same period show a remarkable falling off, compared with the year before. Every other year the trees produced heavy crops. This season (1874) the supply will be very large. Last year the total receipts were 1,581,810 Oranges, 201,800 Lemons, which came from Los Angeles, with the exception of about 2,000 Oranges from Sonoma and Solano counties. The crop the year before was 809,000 from Mexican ports, 4,640,057 from Los Angeles, 4,261,000 from Tahiti, making our total Orange supply 9,701,057. The time will come when semi-tropical fruit will be an important interest in this State, as Oranges and Lemons thrive as well in California as in any of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The Orange season opens with the first shipment from Mexico, usually in November, as the crop ripens a month earlier than in California, and are out of market by the middle of January. Los Angeles Oranges are in good supply until the middle of May. The bulk of the crop arrived from the first of February to the first of April. These supplies come forward from Tahiti, which extend late into the season. This year they were in market until the first of the new crop arrived from Mexico. On the 20th inst., the barkentine Marama from Tahiti brought 60,000 Oranges, 7,000 Cocoanuts, and ,000 Limes The day before the steamer Orizaba arrived with 404 boxes of Los Angeles fruit, containing over 100,000 California Oranges and Lemons. Peaches arrived in market last season as early as the 2d of July, 1,136 baskets being received from Old River. Some Peaches from the mountains were elegant; but the bulk of the crop shipped to market very inferior. The display of Grapes seen in our market was seldom equaled, and came forward in excellent condition. No surplus this season, as the crop was light, owing to the heavy frost on the 5th and 6th of April. Strawberries also suffered from this frost. The crop was greatly damaged, but prices generally were better. From March until August, 19,550 chests arrived, averaging nearly 100 pounds each, mostly grown in Santa Clara Valley, which were valued at not less than $200,000. Pears were a profitable crop. Bartletts found ready sale, and canners used large quantities. Some inferior varieties of Pears are so plenty every season that the market is overstocked, and many go to waste. Apples were an unusually large crop throughout the State. The trees were overloaded, and the fruit in consequence small and inferior. One-half the quantity of well-selected fruit, well packed, would bring twice the money. California orchards are increasing so rapidly that the demand for Oregon Apples decreases every year. Supplies from Portland were only 12,064 boxes of Oregon Apples last year. Currants and Cherries were in good supply—more than enough Currants to supply the trade, so that large quantities were taken by the canners. At the beginning of the season, Red Currants were believed to be a light crop, but, with few exceptions, the reverse was the case, being of large size and superior quality. Apricots were a failure in many localities. The deficiency in the supply was compensated by better prices, so what came were very remunerative to the cultivator. Blackberries, Raspberries and Figs were of excellent quality. Our interior valleys produce these valuable varieties in such profusion that we look for a rapid extension in the cultivation of all kinds of berries. Following are current quotations: Apples, choice, $1@1 50 ₱ box; common, 50c@$1 ₱ box. Pears, $1@2 50 ₱ box Oranges, Mexican, $15@30 ₱ M; Los Angeles, $10@30; Tahiti, $2@3 50 ₱ 100. Lemons, Los Angeles, $20@25 ₱ M; Malaga and Sicily, $9@10 ₱ box. Limes, $7 50@10 ₱ M. Bananas, $3@4 ₱ bunch. Pine Apples, $5@6 ₱ doz. Cocoanuts, $8 ₱ 100. Dried Fruit—Apples, 6@7c ₱ lb in sks, 7@8c in boxes; Plums, 5@8c, pitted 10@13c; Raisins, 12½c; Figs, 5@10c; Figs, white, 15@18c. The really first good lot of Oranges from Los Angeles arrived by the last steamer—"Sunny Slope" brand—and are jobbing from $15 to $45 ₱ M. Other consignments, consisting of small fruit, are hard to sell at $10@20 ₱ M.

PROVISIONS—The Butter market is depressed, fresh grass Roll arriving freely, coupled with a liberal stock of Pickled and Firkin, to be added to an over abundant supply of old Eastern Firkin. Shipments of fresh Roll Butter are now in order for the Eastern markets, and we hope to increase these shipments not a little as the season advances, and prices command a remunerative return to the dairymen.

One or more car-loads of Eastern Butter returned this week to New York by rail. The market for Salted Meats and Lard is very quiet at unchanged prices. Orders from interior points much restricted by the bad roads, interrupting travel. Prices of all Smoked Meats are lower here proportionately than at the East. New crop Sugar Hams are more in request now that the stock of old is well nigh exhausted. The San Francisco Provision and Packing Co. are now prepared to supply all demands from the trade.

BACON, HAMS, AND LARD—New Eastern cured Hams have made their appearance here, while the new California cured is quotable at 12½c. We note sales of 7,000 lbs Extra Clear Side Bacon, private, supposed to be at 9¾c; 12,500 lbs California Bacon, 9¾@10¼c for heavy and light cuts; 5,500 lbs California Hams, 11¼@12c; 20,000 lbs Eastern Hams, one car-load, outside brand, sole private; 70 tierces Lard, one car-load, 10¾c, 60 days; 130 cs California Lard, 9¾@10¼c, for 10-lb and 5-lb tins respectively; 120 cs Wilson's Illuminated Lard in tins, 14c. To arrive—purchases 100,000 lbs light Side Meats, and three car-loads (200 tierces) Lard, private.

BEEF AND PORK—There is very little demand. Sales include 45 bbls Prime Mess Beef, $10; 40 bbls Prime Mess Pork, $18.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS—There is very little sale for Eastern products, and we are this week shipping back several hundred firkins to New York. We are also now shipping more or less fresh Roll Butter to New York, and this business will be largely increased within a few weeks or upon the return of warm and clear weather—too wet at present and roads impassable by reason of the mud. Cheese is in good supply, and prices unchanged. Eggs are firm at 45c for California.

FINANCIAL.

Our local market is sufficiently well furnished with loanable funds, and there is now no evidence that a scarcity will at any time exist, although it is liable to be suddenly drawn upon by any exigency that may arise in the New York market. Last year and its predecessor gave abundant harvests, placing our agricultural classes on firm footing; and the present season has been so propitious that the fullest confidence obtains for the future. Never in the history of this State has the prospect been more gratifying; and if present hopes be fulfilled, California will have entered upon a career of unexampled prosperity.

Treasure shipments overland, by express, for the week ended January 21st, consisted of $215,682 87 in silver bars and $4,500 in gold coin; total, $220,182 87. Customs duties took $86,671 20, against $107,994 69 the preceding week.

In the French Assembly on the 20th of January, the Duke de Casas, in urging a postponement of the interpellation in foreign affairs submitted by an Ultramontane Deputy, declared that the apprehensions that peace might be disturbed, which recently manifested themselves, were unfounded. The Government was solicitous for the welfare and spiritual independence of the Pope, but at the same time sincerely desired to maintain relations of harmony and friendship with Italy. The Government would labor incessantly to prevent misunderstandings with any power, for peace was necessary to the prosperity of France. The Duke said he made the above statement with the full concurrence of President MacMahon. The motion was postponed and the interpellation carried.

In the French Assembly, on the 21st inst., the Left submitted an interpellation to the Government regarding its treatment of the press, which, after a violent debate, was tabled by a majority of 100. After the sitting, Deputy Hainjens sent Gambetta a challenge to fight a duel.

HOME RULE IN IRELAND.—In England the Tories are gaining strength, but they are making no way in Ireland, for which the Carlton and Conservative clubs may thank Mr. Disraeli whose treachery upon the Education question when he was in power, and whose malice in "Lothair" and last session when the same question was brought up, have created a deep and wide gulf between the Irish Catholics and the Tory Party, and, as it is impossible for any Catholic constituency to return a member favorable to a Tory administration while Disraeli leads that party, and as a durable Tory Government is an impossibility while exposed to the united opposition of the Irish Catholics and their representatives in Parliament, it is enough to understand why Disraeli vilifies the country that keeps him in the cold shade of Opposition. The Irish are "veiled rebels" because Ireland is Mr, Disraeli's difficulty, the impregnable barrier to his accession to power; but, preposterous as was his charge of "veiled rebellion," far more reckless audacious was his slanderous imputation on the Home Rule Conference. Mr. Disraeli, according to his own account of himself, never talks loosely. What he says he says deliberately and designedly. Then his assertion respecting the purpose of the Home Rulers was wilfully and maliciously false, for, however he might question their veracity, he cannot point to a word to justify his assertion that their avowed object is to dismember the Empire.—[Register.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS—HOME RULE.—We lately gave an account of the constitution of the Isle of Man, which, we believe, was considered opportune and interesting, inasmuch as it afforded not merely a proof that there might be such a thing as Home Rule, but also an instance that Home Rule actually exists at our own doors. The following description of the Channel Isles (taken from Creasy's Constitutions, p. 59) may be acceptable from the same point of view—"One group of dependencies of the British Crown cannot be said to have been occupied or acquired by the English at all. These are the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, which are commonly called by the collective names of the 'Channel Isles.' . . They formed portions of the Duchy of Normandy, and as such belonged to the old Scandinavian Viking, Rolf the Ganger. Rolf's descendants retained the Channel Islands as his successors was the Dukedom of Normandy, and after they had become kings of England also . . . . The islands retain their old feudal laws or "costume" of Normandy, and have their own courts, which are independent of the courts at Westminister, but their is an appeal from these to the Queen in council. Their local assemblies (called states) have no power to legislate without the express sanction and warranty of the Crown for such new enactment. On the hand the States of Jersey have lately asserted that their concurrence is necessary for the validity of any legislation respecting them by the Queen in council. The Imperial Parliament has unquestionably power to bind the Channel Islands by its Acts, and frequently does so."—*Freeman.*

STILL DECREASING.—Mr. Donnelly has favored us with a copy of the last return of the quarterly account of the Marriages, Births and Deaths in Ireland. From his figures, we arrive at the conclusion that the sooner we can get rid of English rule the better it will be for those who still dersire to have their homes in Irish soil. The rate at which the land is being thinned of its population is without a parrallel in any civilized country. After counting the births and deaths, and the number that in the same period contrived to get off with their lives to other shores, Mr. Donnelly quietly says:—"A decrease of 5,132 would, therefore, appear "to have taken place in the total population, "which is estimated to have been 5,337,264 in "the middle of this year."—When one turns from these terrible figures to the Viceregal speeches at the Agricultural dinners, and reflects that it is upon them his Excellency gets his proofs of our ever-growing prosperity, the mind is bewildered between astonishment and ill-repressed indignation.—Deserted homesteads and grassy solitudes are the signs of our prosperity in the eyes of our rulers. This is the pure doctrine of Political Economy delivered to us by our English instructors. The increase of cattle is proclaimed a market sign of national progress, and a decrease of population is hailed as tantamount to the same thing.—If we be part of the same nation, and if the interests of Ireland and England be the same, how does it appear that the loss of true souls and strong arms to Ireland is a gain to England?—that the loss of the ready brain and cunning hand—the loss of the light of a thousand households on this side of St. George's—is counted as gain on that? The sorrow which has fallen on Ireland, the grief that fills every household, the emigrant ship that leaves every threshold—each, in turn, is regarded as a blessing by those who claim our loyalty and obedience. There surely, must be something peculiar in the composition of Irishmen who can see in the unremitting diminution of the population signs of national progression; and yet we never read of any of them who attend Agricultural dinners attempting to contradict the Representative of Royalty, when that exalted personage dilates on the wonderful prosperity resulting from the emigration of the children of Ireland to foreign shores, and the planting of brutes in the places they were forced to vacate.—*Connaught Ranger.*

THE President of the Swiss Republic for next year will be Dr. Schenck, of Berne, and the Vice President is M. Welti, of Zurzach. The former receives a salary of $3,000 per annum; the latter $2,000.

A DEPUTATION of workingmen, headed by Joseph Arch, waited upon Gladstone and urged the propriety of granting the elective franchise to agricultural laborers. Gladstone expressed himself in favor of their object, but advised them to be patient, pointing out the magnitude and weightiness of the measure and the brief duration of Parliament.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, in a speech at an educational meeting in Manchester, England, explained and commended the common school system of the United States.

A BALL was given at the American Legation in St. Petersburgh, recently, and is spoken of as a brilliant affair. All the leading diplomats were present, and also General Kauffman, of the Khivan expedition.

We understand, says the "Limerick Express," that a movement is on foot in the borough of Portarlington to memorialize either the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General to contest the constituency.

Brigham Young has ordered his missionories in Europe to send over no more female saints over thirty years of age

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LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE POPE.—A correspondence is published between Earl Russell and Sir George Bowyer, relative to the appearance of Lord John at a public meeting convened for the purpose of expressing approbation of the measures and proceedings of the "Prussian and German Governments" against the Roman Catholic Church. Sir George, in the first place urged that the meeting must produce the most bitter feelings of antagonism on the part of both interests concerned—especially in Ireland. He characterises the power of Prince Bismarck, in the present crusade against the Church, as that of a military and arbitrary Government' clothed in the garb of Constitutional Monarchy; and argues that an Anglo-German No-Popery movement in England would be very unjust to her Majesty's Catholic subjects, and to the peace and welfare of the country. Earl Russell, in reply, considered that the ascendency of the Pope was at an end; and he declined to accept the Pope's temporal rule over Ireland, or over any other British subjects, from the Soverign downwards. Upon receipt of this Sir George Bowyer replied that the State ought not to attempt to control conscientious opinions, nor to interfere with the liberty of Churches and denominations. He severely deprecated the importation into Great Britain of "the bitter spirit now raging in Germany," and contended that his lordship ought not to take part in the resuscitaion of theological hatred and religious animosity. Sir George Bowyer concludes by pointing out that, as he had the honor of representing an Irish constituency for sixteen years, he felt it to be "his duty to remonstrate against the meeting in question, which would be received by Ireland as an insult and an injury."

VISCONTE VENOSTA, of Italy, has received from Duke de Casas a dispatch warmly expressing the friendly feeling of France toward Italy.

THE Carlist forces have witddrawn from Santander.

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